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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1813.

[No. 1.....721.]

**THE TERMS OF THE STAR.**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Cents per square.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
Will be sold at public sale, under an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, on TUESDAY, the 7th of September, at the late residence of JOHN HANWOOD, deceased, in Easton, the whole of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of valuable Household and Kitchen furniture, a negro woman who is an excellent Cook, a good Cig and Carriage. More and other articles which it would be too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by  
MARY N HARWOOD, Adm'rs.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, }  
August 31—2

**TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Tripp, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tavern to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 50 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete marble shop. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale—If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will show the same.  
JOSEPH MARTIN.  
August 31—m

**FOR SALE.**  
A valuable young negro man, and his wife and child—all healthy. Enquire at the Star office.  
Aug 31—3

**FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE.**  
July 14th, 1813.  
The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.  
By order of the Board—  
JOHN DUEK, Cashier.  
July 27—8

**COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.**  
July 15th, 1813.  
The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.  
By order of the Board—  
GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.  
P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Eastern Star, will insert the above notice a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.  
July 20—8

**TO RENT.**  
A Tan-yard in Dorchester county, near Hunting Creek Mills. This tan-yard has a quantity of good vats, good shop and bark-house, and dwelling house. Any person renting said tan-yard, can be supplied with tools suitable for the business, and about eight cords of good bark now ready for use. Possession can be given at any time, by the subscriber.  
WILLIAM CORKIN, Sen.  
August 3—6—24

**Easton Hotel.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his  
**H O T E L,**  
at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.  
THOMAS HENRIK.  
April 6—m

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having sold out his stock of Goods on hand, to Messrs. Stewart & Whiteley, takes the liberty to request all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by paying the money or giving a note with security, as he intends leaving this shore in a short time—He is in hopes that the above notice will be attended to, or otherwise the accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.  
SAMUEL HOLMES.  
July 27—m

**FOR RENT.**  
The Store Room at present occupied by Mr. Carey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star Office.  
Aug 17—3

**FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.**  
My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter H. Davis—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.  
DAVID KERR, Junior.  
Easton, July 27—m

**WRITING PAPER.**  
Just received and for sale at the Star Office, large supply of  
**WRITING PAPER.**

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
I OFFER myself a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland; and solicit your suffrages.  
SAMUEL STEVENS, junr.  
August 31—4

**VOTERS OF TALBOT.**  
I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.  
DANIEL MARTIN.  
June 29—m

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.  
J. BENNETT.  
August 3—9

**TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.**  
I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland; should I be elected, he assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.  
JONATHAN SPENCER.  
June 29—m

**TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.**  
At the solicitation of a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.  
PETER WILLIS.  
August 3—9

**TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.**  
Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.  
T. SAULSBURY.  
July 27—m

**VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.**  
After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.  
JOHN BOON.  
July 27—6

**TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.**  
I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.  
THO. CULBRETH.  
August 3—9

**TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.**  
We are authorized to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.  
Thomas E. Waggoner, William Groghegan, Algenon S. Stanford, George Lake.  
August 3—9

**TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.**  
Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.  
I have the honor to be your ob't servant.  
JOHN SEITH.  
Head of Wyre, Aug. 3—9

**TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.  
Your ob't servant.  
EDWARD N. HANBLETON.  
July 27—10

**TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.**  
At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances, I offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.  
THOMAS BARNETT, Sen'r.  
Aug. 17—9

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
THAT the subscribers of Worcester county, hath obtained letters of administration from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland on the personal estate of John Hall, late of Worcester county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next, or they will be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 18th of August, 1813.  
REBECCA HALL, and EDWARD STEVENSON.  
August 31—3\*

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
THAT the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Patterson, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next, or they will be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1813.  
JAMES TILGHMAN.  
August 31—3\*

**A LAD**  
Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentices at the  
**STAR OFFICE**

**FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.**  
By their fruits shall ye know them.

Professors are very cheap, and not very valuable. It is easy for the federalists to boast of all the learning, knowledge, talents, wealth and patriotism of the country. It requires nothing but a quantum of self-sufficiency and insolence, to claim the credit of every useful measure or institution; and to claim that every disaster would have been averted if they had been in power. Metacritism, of course, must be the ending picture, which they exhibit of their own merits; and we find the profession and the practice of political virtue to be two very distinct and separate things. We will elucidate these remarks by an instance, interesting in itself, and directly in point.

Every one knows that the federalists are the professed advocates of naval defence. They have, assuming, taken on themselves the credit of all the maritime achievements of our countrymen; and to maintain this pretension, the Boston Juno, at the same time that they denounced the war as wicked and unjust, and every man, who aided or abetted it, as a traitor to his country, a partner in the guilt, still kept up this favorite impression, have celebrated, with hilarity, the naval exploits of our gallant commanders and seamen. It is also well known, that the federalists have made the want of preparation, on our coast, more particularly, a topic of blame against the administration, and of argument against the war. Every outrage of the foe has been converted into a new theme of censure against the Government.

Now, we wish the considerate citizens of Maryland, more particularly those who border on the Bay, to take into view one simple but important fact. The republicans did propose, and used their utmost exertions to carry into effect, a measure for the defence of the coast, more effective, economical and practicable than any other which can be devised. LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq. of this city, did introduce into the Senate of Maryland the annexed "Bill for the Building of Barges, for the defence of the Chesapeake Bay." It was passed by the Republican Senate. It was sent to the House of Delegates; and in that Federal body was rejected, by the vote affixed. But two republicans, as will be seen, voted against the measure. Not one federalist voted for it.

The treasury of this State is known to be full. Perhaps the finances of no State in the Union, are in a more prosperous situation than those of Maryland. No sort of argument can be framed, which will operate against the measure, on account of the expense being burdensome. But what burden had actually followed from this ill-timed and injudicious rejection? Let the militia, who have been dragged from their homes, whose services could, in so great a degree, have been dispensed with, if this project had been adopted—let the inhabitants of those towns, which have been destroyed by the incursions of the enemy, because the proper means of repelling them were not taken by the Federal delegates—let these answer the question. Let these testify to the wisdom of federal policy.

Referring Citizens of Maryland! Examine the annexed bill. Its provisions are practicable and proper—its object would have been inestimable. Experience has sanctioned its wisdom, by the distressing effects which have followed its rejection, effects which, in all human calculation, would have been averted. Have you seen the flames of your dwellings ascending? They have testimony to British barbarity, and federal impolicy and inactivity. Have you been called upon for laborious service, which, after all, has been comparatively abortive, because the very nature of the assailant's mode of warfare, prevented you from coming into reasonable contact with them? To the Federal delegates, you may justly look for the cause of your labours, your privations and your sufferings. The bitter fruits of Federal impolicy and obstinacy you have tasted. Will you again entrust your State concerns to the management of men, careless of your interests, so they can wage, not an effective war against the enemy, but an impotent and malicious one against the government of the United States? Will you persevere in expecting to gather "grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles?" Let your suffrages at the approaching election determine, whether you approve the conduct of those, who rejected the following politic and salutary bill.

**AN ACT**  
For the building of Barges for the defence of the Chesapeake Bay.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council, be authorized and required to purchase or cause to be built, as soon as practicable, twenty Barges, each not less than 50 nor more than 70 feet keel, to carry one long 14 or 24 pound cannon, with such other armament as they deem proper, and masts, sails, oars, and other suitable equipments.  
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That John Eager Howard, Solomon Piazier, Perry Spencer, Samuel Sterrett, Joshua Barney, George Stiles, and Thomas Tennant, shall be commissioners, under the direction of whom, or a majority of them, said barges shall be built and equipped; and if any of them refuse to act, or a vacancy otherwise accrue, the governor and council shall by appointment fill such vacancy.  
Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorized and required, for each barge to appoint one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, and the requisite warrant officers, and to enlist for one year, unless sooner discharged, a suitable number of seamen, ordinary seamen and land-men, and also appoint for all the barges one or more surgeons or surgeons' mates; provided that the whole number, of officers and crew, do not exceed one hundred for each barge.  
Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the officers and men to be appointed and enlisted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive the same pay, clothing, and rations as in the navy of the United States; provided that the pay and rations of the captain and other officers in the barges shall not exceed that of the same rank and other officers in the gun boats in the service of the United States; and all the prize money shall be distributed among the officers and men according to the rules and proportions prescribed by the United States in relation to the navy thereof; and each private shall be entitled to receive a bounty of ten dollars at the time of enlistment.  
Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the officers and crews of said barges may be discharged whenever the governor and council shall deem their services unnecessary.  
Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if any officer or private be disabled while in the service in

said barges, he shall be entitled to half pay during life.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the aforesaid commissioners may make such alterations as they may deem beneficial for the service, in the dimensions, form, construction and armament of said barges.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested, forthwith, to transmit a copy of this act to the President of the United States, and request the aid of the general government to carry the object thereof into effect; and if the United States shall procure and appoint, without delay, for the defence of this State or Bay, a force similar to that which is herein contemplated, then this act shall not go into operation; or if the United States will appoint officers and men, and provide for the same by said barges, the governor and council are authorized and requested to deliver said barges to the government of the United States.

By the Senate, May 26, 1813.  
Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, THOS ROGERS, Clk.

By the Senate, May 28, 1813.  
Read the second time and will pass.

By order, THOS ROGERS, Clk.

By the House of Delegates, May 28, 1813.  
Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, UPTON S. REED, Clk.

By the House of Delegates, May 28, 1813.  
Read the second time by special order, and will not pass.

By order, UPTON S. REED, Clk.

**VOTES ON THE ABOVE BILL.**

**Affirmative.**—Messrs. The Stewart, C. Hall, Esq. Secretary, Barryman, Claude, L. Duval, Barges, Forscott, (of Jacob) Donaldson, Barnard, Lewis, Wm. B. Williams, Sprigg—15.  
**Negative.**—Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blackiston, Cousin, Boyer, H. Hall, Reynolds, Turner, Taney, Emerson, Somers, Dorsey, Parnham, Hambleton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Long, Arnold E. Jones, Waller, John Stewart, Le Compte, Griffith, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Somerville, Callis, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Grayham, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Young, Hightlett, M'Donald, Ab'm Jones, Kilgour, Crab, Riggs, Perry, M' Colloh, Rubinstein—49.  
So the barges were sunk.  
These marked in *Italic* are democrats.

**FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.**

**TO THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.**

SIR,  
The discharge of your unequivocal official duties was expected, even by your political opponents; nor was it feared, even by them, that you would have suffered an invasion of so important a part of the State as Kent Island, without your effort to dislodge the enemy. It is not your duty, as Commander in Chief, to repel invasions, either by commanding in person, or by a Major General, who might concentrate the force of this shore, and if sufficient, call for further aid? Why have not the Executive appointed a Major General in your place? Did they not know that your appointment as Commander in Chief, and your acceptance of it, vacated your appointment as Major General? Is it possible that a soldier of the revolution is prepared to surrender the valuable island for which he fought and conquered? Sir, the resolutions of the House of Representatives do not justify you. "To repel an invasion" is not a "foreign conquest." Is it not an unequivocal duty, which you have sworn to perform?

You know we have no Major General to concentrate our force. You know the humbleness of our armaments; you, as Commander of the Maryland Militia, have every information and every means necessary for our protection. You know that every supply in the power of the General Government is also at your command.—Do your duty.

**DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.**  
Queen Ann's County, 16th Aug. 1813.

[Kent Island is 21 miles long, 6 or 7 miles wide, separated from the main by a narrow strait of a quarter of a mile long and 100 yards wide; a landing place not 15 inches deep at low water.]

**CONNECTICUT TORYISM.**

The last Connecticut Mirror, of Hartford, among other matters of three or four columns of observations, rejoices in the successes of the allied powers in Europe against the French, in the hope that thereby "our miserable Republican cabal will be rocked and more malignant which could the most servile treasury slave in England express? What else could the most open and bitter enemy of our country desire?—Forced to make a peace! Terms forced upon us! Every man in the country desires peace—but what kind of a peace could we expect from the force of England? What but unconditional submission!—And what a wretch he be, who would sacrifice the country to get rid of the administration!—Yes, there are Americans so villainous, so traitorous, so hostile not only to the administration but to the unequivocal interests of the country, and so blindly and madly devoted to Great Britain, as to express their wishes to see us reduced to such a degraded condition in the present contest, as by our enemy to be "forced to make a peace." Truly, Mr. Daught, in England, the great object and consolation, a halter would be the reward of similar opposition to government, and the executioner would exhibit your decapitated head on a scaffold, exclaiming "behold the head of a traitor!" Your admired and adored British laws, would unquestionably put this termination to your seditious and traitorous career.  
Columbian.

**WASHINGTON CITY, August 26.**

Copies of letters from Brig. Gen. Boyd, to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Fort George, August 17, 1813.

SIR,  
In the last letter which I had the honour to address to you, I had to communicate the information that Com. Chaucey had left this part of the Lake: yesterday an express arrived from the 18 mile creek, stating that he was then on that place, in pursuit of the British fleet, which was likewise to be seen.  
A body of Volunteers, Militia and Indians, under the command of Brig. Gen. Porter, of the

New York militia, having arrived at this place, and very impatient to engage the enemy, a plan was this morning concerted to cut off one of his pickets. About 300 volunteers & Indians, under the command of Major Chapin, was to effect this object, supported by 200 regulars under the command of Maj Cummings of the 16th infantry. A heavy rain, and other untoward circumstances, defeated the primary object, but in a skirmish that ensued, in which the enemy was completely routed, our Indians captured 12 of the British Indians, and 4 whites. Many of the enemy's dead were left on the field, among whom was a sergeant who was the famous Chief, Norton. Carle's was only two Indians, and a few slightly wounded. Those who participated in this contest, particularly the Indians, conducted with great bravery and activity. Gen. Porter volunteered in the affair, and Major Chapin evinced his accustomed zeal and courage. The regulars under Major Cummings, as far as they were engaged, conducted well. The principal Chiefs who led the warriors this day, were, Farmers, Backler, Red Jacket, Little Beller, Pollock, Black Sash, Johnson, Silver Hoofs, Captain Hattow, Major Henry D. Bull (Cornplanter's son) and Captain Cold, Chief of Onondaga, who was wounded. In a Council which was held with them yesterday they concurred not to scalp or murder; and I am happy to say, that they treated the prisoners with humanity, and committed no wanton cruelties upon the dead.

The Canadian volunteers, under Maj. Wilcox, were active and brave as usual.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, with great respect,

Your most ob't servant,

JOHN P. BOYD, B. G. C.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Head Quarters, Fort George, August 7, 1813.

SIR,

Yesterday I had the honor to address to you a letter detailing the conduct of the Indians in a late skirmish. Their bravery and humanity were equally conspicuous. Already the quietness in which our pickets are suffered to remain, evinces the benefit arising from their assistance. Permit me to suggest the propriety of immediately appointing presents for them in the hands of Mr. Granger, of whose exertions, and those of Mr. Parish, I must express my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your respectful ob't servant,

JOHN P. BOYD, Brig. Gen.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Boyd, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Fort George, Aug. 24.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that at all our pickets, which are now towards the camp, pursued by his advance guards. A skirmish ensued in the village, with little effect upon us; after which he retreated, having some within reach of our cannon, but never within musket shot of our trenchments. One Capt of the 42th and a few privates have been bro't in prisoners. We lost 2 men and a few wounded; the enemy left about 15 dead on the different grounds. He is supposed to have bro't his whole force into the field, but finding our position so strong, desisted from a general attack. Sir Geo. Prevost was in person at the attack. His force is withdrawn on of our reach into his strong holds.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your respectful ob't servant,

JOHN P. BOYD, B. G. C.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

We cannot help calling the attention of our readers to the noble conduct of Crogan & his brave associates at Sandusky, after repulsing the enemy, as detailed below. The enemy had sought their lives, had openly menaced their extermination had declared that he would give no quarter. He was repulsed; he was vanquished by a handful of men. He left the ditch full of his wounded, and retreated with precipitation, leaving his Indian allies scattered at a distance round the fort to revenge the loss of their comrades by chance shots from the deadly rifle.

Regardless of the danger from this fire, our brave soldiers employed themselves, after having been on duty for 30 successive hours, in letting down water in buckets to the wounded of the enemy in the ditch, whom the darkness of the night and the uncertainty of the retreat of the enemy prevented them from relieving in any other way. What an interesting subject for the painter and the poet!—What a beautiful picture of generosity and humanity does not this exhibit! Such a scene in other nations would fitly immortalize the actors in it! But here it is only regarded as a trait making the conduct of American citizen soldiery, which, wherever its character has been fairly developed, has shewn forth with peculiar lustre.  
National Intelligencer.

**PIN MONEY.**

Fourteen thousand dollars have been lately granted by Congress for the purchase of furniture for the Presidents house. The federal papers, tired of the monstrous defence of British aggressions, have endeavored to extract some excellent jokes from this PIN MONEY of Mrs. Madison.

They take care, however, not to inform their readers that the President's house and furniture belong to the public; and that both will be transmitted to his successor. They also carefully omit mentioning that the sum of 10 or \$14,000 has been appropriated for the President's household expenses every 4 years since the establishment of the government, and that Washington and Adams and Jefferson enjoyed this gratuity as well as Madison. Indeed we believe an extra allowance was given to Adams for the purchase of a carriage and set of grey ponies, with which he ran away from the seat of government at twelve o'clock at night, the moment his Presidency expired. N. B. Adams and his friends were federalists.  
Pennsylvania Republican.

**FOR SALE.**

The residue of the time of service of a negro lad, now thirteen years old, bound by the orphan's court, to learn the farming business, till twenty one years of age. Enquire at this office.  
July 27—m

## Cecil County Meeting.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Elkton, dated August 23.

"On Saturday last I attended with many others from this place, a meeting at Mr. Dyal's, of the Republicans of this District, and I do not recollect ever to have received more satisfaction than upon that occasion. The meeting was numerous and respectable, & altho' the notice was short, yet there could not have been less than 300 persons present. Mr. Coaden, of this place, whom you know has always been professedly attached to the federal party, and distinguished only from their tenets by the liberality of his political opinions, and the sound and indiscriminating judgment which marked him the patriot and statesman, addressed the assembly in one of the most clear and impressive speeches I recollect to have heard. He commenced his address by stating the causes of the present war with Great Britain, and the points now in dispute between the two governments, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present, that the United States could not relinquish the ground she had taken without committing the national character & abandoning the rights of her citizens. Upon the subject of impressment, which he stated now formed the principal point in dispute, (although there were many other wrongs unredressed) he was peculiarly interesting. He declared that this subject alone was of such vital importance to the U. States; that sooner than submit to this degrading practice, he would exhaust the resources of the country, and shed the last drop of blood in it. He called upon the people to examine and determine for themselves whether the cause we are now engaged in is just, and if so, keeping always in view the justice of the contest, to prosecute the war, though the gov't should become a sacrifice to the conflict. He then took a view of the resources and the population of the U. States, for the purpose of showing the impracticability of such a result if the people would only unite, & called upon them to support the gov't. He stated that the laws of this country knew no difference in the protection of its citizens, whether engaged in their lawful pursuits on land, or navigating the seas under its flag, all were entitled to equal protection, and the man who would willingly concede to the enemy a different doctrine, deserved not the blessings of freedom. While dwelling upon this subject he adverted to some Resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives of this State at their last session, which declare that the naturalized citizen shall be entitled to the protection of the U. States, while upon land, but that when he leaves the soil and is found upon the ocean (altho' he is sailing under its flag) he is no longer to be protected; and his impressment and detention ought not to be made the cause of serious dispute between the two countries. He stated in reply to this, that if such an opinion had been expressed by the British ministry in their communications with this government, he should have felt less surprise, but inasmuch as the British government itself had always equivocated upon this subject and never would put the question direct, whether the U. States were willing to abandon this part of the subject of impressment, he felt astonished that any party or set of men calling themselves Americans, should be found so lost to their duty and the rights of their countrymen as to contend for doctrines of the enemy, which he had not seriously contemplated. He appealed to the people, and asked them whether they were ready to submit to the high pretensions of the Prince Regent and were prepared to receive the yoke? With one voice they answered, NO!—Then, said he, you must support the administration of your government, which have declared that the naturalized, as well as the native born citizen shall alike be protected in his rights, whether upon land or sea. He took a concise retrospect of the federal administration in former days, and contrasted their conduct with the acts of the present day, and particularly noticed the great zeal evinced for an increase of the navy; and, said he, I voted with them most cheerfully upon that occasion, and it was understood that navy was to fight France, but now the navy is to fight England there appears to be no use for one, and any preparation for defence is regarded by them as a useless expenditure of the public treasure in this most wicked and ruinous war.

Let me ask, said he, fellow citizens, what are these oppressive demands which the party opposed to the war clamor so much about? Is it the payment of a few thousand dollars in the security of your rights? then pay it cheerfully, and let it be recollected, that those from whom we inherit the blessings of freedom, paid millions with scarcely a murmur, for the prosecution of a war, which had for its object, in fact, the mere redress of grievances. And shall we, who are the descendants of those illustrious patriots, and now engaged in a struggle for the rights of personal liberty, complain of these trifling demands, and that too in expectancy. He trusted not.

He stated also, that the Legislature at their last session, had appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the militia and the preparations made to meet the enemy, when they first visited the head of the Chesapeake; and authorized the

loan of a further sum of four hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of placing the exposed parts of the State in a state of defence, to meet the enemy, should they again visit us; and placed these sums at the disposal of the Governor and Council; and let me ask, said he, whether the State, by the advice and direction of these gentlemen, is in a better state of defence since the appropriation than before, notwithstanding the enemy is again with us, and has been in possession of a part of our Territory for nearly a month? He noticed the petition of the citizens of Baltimore, to the Legislature, for an act to authorize the levying of a Tax upon the City, for the payment of certain money loaned for the defence of the place, and its rejection by the House of Delegates, & showed very clearly that the majority in the House, if not altogether indifferent to a proper state of defence for the State generally, were perfectly so as regarded the City of Baltimore, which it ought to have been their first care to protect.

He cautioned the people against the growing influence of Britain in this country, and their apologists, & begged them to avoid any thing like a connection with that gov't; for, said he, where is the power upon earth with whom she has been in alliance, that she has not attempted to subjugate, or benefit herself exclusively by the connection. He represented her as on the verge of a tremendous precipice, waiting only to be precipitated by a Continental peace, which, doubtless, was not very distant; and if any ideas of an alliance with that government was ever entertained, this was certainly the most unsuitable. He touched upon a variety of other important matters, which I regret I am unable to state from memory, not having taken any notes. He concluded, by directing the attention of the people to the republican candidates, (3 only being present) who, he said, professed to be opposed to submission. Let us, said he, send these gentlemen to Annapolis, and try what they will do. There were candidates on the other side, who had voted for what he considered submission, and thereby forfeited their claim to public confidence; and if his vote could prevent them, they never should again be entitled to a seat in the Councils of the State.

After he had finished, the people gave three cheers for the cause he advocated and the orator, and every countenance expressed perfect satisfaction. I regret extremely my inability to give you a more accurate sketch of his speech. Any attempt, however, in part, would fall far short of the merit of the whole. Out of the number present, there were not more than 3 or 4 federalists; and if they were not convinced it must be from a determination to shut their ears against the truth. The most beneficial consequence, as far as I am concerned, from the candid & eloquent manner in which this gentleman has appeared before the public, and we apprehend no doubt of our success at the next Election."

## FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

## POLITICAL RECKONING.

Let us see how the account stands.—It must be admitted, however reluctantly, that if the majority of a republican people are for any measure, that measure should be prosecuted by the people's representatives. The Boston factionists are very noisy; and if noise constituted the popular voice, certainly theirs would be that voice. Let us slowly examine into the state of the thing, and wind out of the question, what there is besides wind.

New York, the first state in population, is convalescent from the Clinton fever. It has been lately reduced to an arithmetical demonstration that the majority of the voters of that Commonwealth—a *mulatto fortiori* the majority of the people, for all the people there are not voters as they ought to be—for the war against England. Pennsylvania, the second state in population, is first in political integrity and consistency, unanimously republican sound to the core: that is to say the minority is altogether inconsiderable in point of comparative numbers, and by no means of the "Boston stamp" at any rate. Virginia, the third state, is republican in the proportion of twenty three to three.—North Carolina, the fourth state, in the proportion of nine to four. Kentucky, the fifth state, is unanimously republican, and like Pennsylvania, sound to the very core.

Massachusetts, the sixth state, is very bad with a complication of disorders.—She can't fish, has not enough to eat, is troubled with a sort of fanatical melancholy and derangement, a longing for arms which she has forsworn the use of, and various tormenting and nervous complaints. We class Massachusetts, it will be observed, as the sixth state in point of population and representation, which is at least as high as she ranks, perhaps higher. Like her grand type, Old England, this queen of New England has her Ireland, called the District of Maine, computing a good part of her census and resources entirely opposed to her in politics, though united to her and unaccountably kept under her government. Take away Maine from Massachusetts, and it would be like taking Ireland from England. Massachusetts would become a little state, as England a little power.

South Carolina, the seventh state, is republican and unanimous. Vermont, New Hampshire, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio and Jersey held a ninth rank, and

are equal to each other. Of these six Vermont is tolerably well, New Hampshire equally divided, though her representation is *antifederal*—that is arrayed against the union—Jersey laboring under a momentary head ache, but uninjured in Constitution and will be quite recovered in course of next October; Georgia, Tennessee, and Ohio unanimously republican and sound to the core.

The state of MARYLAND precedes these last six in point of rank, occupying an eighth sphere. She has been sorely afflicted for the last twelve months with political distemper, the effect of apprehension and want of spirit. Maryland, like New York, contains a large leaven of the old Tory influence; not mere modern disaffection; but the original political Tory sin of America.—There is a great deal of *manor* controul and family influence yet remaining in these two states, which has broken out in both of them most outrageously on the occasion of the present war.—However this delirium is pretty well spent; and as New York returned to legitimate republicanism last spring, there is no doubt of Maryland's return next fall. The majority of votes in the state of Maryland is universally admitted to be republican.—Their Congressional delegation is republican in the proportion of six to three. But the county contrivances were successful last year in inoculating the lower house of Assembly with *lathing hatchets*, and producing a momentary derangement of the body politic. Maryland may be nevertheless even now set down as sound in a ratio of two to one, and rapidly increasing.

We have not forgotten the pretensions of CONNECTICUT, who, it may be thought, ought to precede the last seven States.—But since the last general election this may well be doubted. The votes for Governor were *anti federal*—that is, what is usually called *federal* in the newspapers—in the proportion of only about two to one and a half; so as to leave Connecticut in doubt. Her Congressional appearance indeed is unanimous. But fair district elections would at any time alter this to about three to four; and unless a fair expression is taken of the popular voice in such States as Connecticut and New Hampshire, by District tickets instead of State tickets, it will be not only policy, but absolutely necessary that such States as Maryland should be marshalled in a similar manner, in order to counterpoise them. Rhode Island & Delaware are both of them nearly divided, though each sends *anti federal* members of Congress. Were it not for the unfounded weight these strips of States have in the Senate, it would be no great matter how they stood—thus then stands the account.

## States of the first rank.

New York—the voice of the people for the present state of things, though for the moment expressed doubtfully.

Pennsylvania, unanimously so—Virginia nearly so.

## States of the second rank.

North Carolina nearly so. Kentucky unanimously so. Massachusetts against it. South Carolina for it.

## States of the third rank.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio and Jersey.—The two first doubtful; the third against, the three next unanimously for, the last in doubt, but rapidly improving.

## States of the fourth rank.

Rhode Island and Delaware are against—New Orleans for. We had like to have overlooked New Orleans, which would have been great injustice. This State unquestionably suffers more by the war than any other and nevertheless supports it; which is a practical proof that she is much better deserving her place in the Union, than Massachusetts, who is striving among other struggles, to throw New Orleans back again upon France, and bring a few thousands of French soldiers into our neighborhood.—It will be observed moreover of the State of New Orleans that though she now enjoys perhaps an undue weight in the Senate, yet having considerable Territory and augmenting population, there is no danger of her continuing an annoyance like Rhode Island and Delaware.

## Thus then stands the State reckoning.

For the War. Against it. Doubtful. Pennsylvania Massachusetts New York, Virginia Connecticut Maryland, N. Carolina Rhode Island N. Hampshire S. Carolina Delaware New Jersey. Kentucky Vermont Georgia Ohio Tennessee New Orleans Maine.

And thus stands the population reckoning New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Ohio, Tennessee and Maine, say five millions for—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware, say one million against—Vermont New Hampshire, New Jersey and Maryland, say one million and an half doubtful. When New Jersey and Maryland are rectified in the fall, the account will be, about six millions for the war, about one million against, and a few in doubt.

Thus it appears how noisy a little eastern wind may be, but how easily it may be dispelled by a little meridian calculation.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.

## GALLANT ACTION.

Arrived at this port yesterday afternoon the privateer schooner DECATUR, Capt. DOMINIQUE after a short but successful cruise, with her two prizes, the British ship *London Trader*, mounting several guns with a cargo of sugar, coffee & cotton—and the British government schooner *Dominica*, Captain DAN-

NETO, of 16 guns, and 84 men; which she captured after a gallant & hard contested action, which lasted upwards of an hour; the Decatur carried her by boarding, and fought 15 minutes on her deck before she struck, which she did not until compelled by the most dreadful havoc of her crew, 18 of whom were killed, and 44 wounded. Among the killed were all her officers except one midshipman, named Dindo. The loss of the Decatur was comparatively small, being only 3 men killed and 14 wounded, one of whom has since died. The *Dominica* mounts 12 12 pound caronades, 2 long 9's, & 1 long 32 pounder amidship.—The Decatur mounts only 7 guns; six 12 pound caronades, and a long 18 pounder amidship.

We have not procured minute particulars of the action, but understand that the *Dominica* bore down with the apparent intention of boarding, but observing that the Decatur was prepared to receive them; she sheered a way to continue the action at long shot; when the Decatur tacked in turn, ran her on board, & carried her as above stated. The musketry did most of the execution, and the undaunted courage and daring intrepidity of the officers and crew of the Decatur, dealt destruction to the foe, and rendered the victory certain and complete. The firmness and decision of the commander of the Decatur, probably prevented a much greater effusion of blood on her part, and does much honor to his character.

We have not learnt the names of the killed and wounded, but will publish them as soon as procured.

Five of the *Dominica's* wounded have since died.

The *Dominica* had a large ship in company when she attacked the Decatur, which made her escape.

The *London Trader* is very valuable; her cargo consisting of upwards of 200 hhds sugars, 120 hhds. molasses, 700 bags coffee, a quantity of rum, cotton, &c.

They were very fortunate in getting here without another contest, as several British cruisers have been off our bar for some time past, and were probably a little to the Southward when they came in.—One of them has returned and is now in sight.

City Gazette.

## Extract from the Log Book of the Decatur.

Relation of the Battle between the American Privateer Decatur, armed with six 12 lb. caronades, and one 14 pounder on a pivot, with 103 men commanded by Monsieur DOMINIQUE DIXON; and His Britannic Majesty's schooner *Dominica*, twelve 12lb. caronades, two long 6's, one brass 4 lb. and one 32 lb. carronade on a pivot, with 84 men, commanded by Lieutenant GEORGE WILKES BARRETT—carried by boarding.

On the 5th of August, 1813, lat. 23, 4 north long.—standing north—at half past 10 in the morning, the man at the mast head discovered 3 sail to the southward—at 11, these vessels were ascertained to be a ship and a schooner—at half past 11 went about and stood towards them, in order to reconnoitre—at half past 12 found ourselves abreast of the schooner, which hoisted English colors; at 1 o'clock the Decatur wore round; 1 half an hour after the schooner fired a shot, without effect; the Captain then gave orders to prepare every thing for action, to load all the cannon and musketry, to have the grapples, swords, &c. ready and having previously got up necessary ammunition, water, &c. from below, ordered the hatches to be fastened down. At 2 o'clock the Decatur having wore ship in order to take the schooner abast, she fired another shot which passed over us; at a quarter past 2, we fired our large gun and hoisted American colours at the peak; we fired our piece a second and third time; which she answered by firing two guns from her battery, our distance was now about half gun shot; it was now half past 2 o'clock, the schooner evinced a desire to bear away; observing this, the Decatur hauled upon the larboard tack in order to present her bow to the enemy; 10 minutes after the enemy fired a whole broadside, which caused no other damage to the Decatur, except some trifling injury to the rigging.

After having answered her by a shot from our 18 pounder, the Capt. of the Decatur ordered every one to his post, in order to carry her by boarding, when the necessary preparations were made for that purpose; it was now about three quarters past 2, the distance about pistol shot—the crew of the Decatur having cheered preparatory to boarding, our fire of musketry commenced and was very well kept up; the enemy bearing away, in order to avoid the boarding, seized the opportunity to fire a broadside into us, which killed two of our men, and otherwise materially injured our rigging and sails. The Decatur continuing to follow up the manoeuvres of the enemy endeavored again to board her, which she once more avoided & fired another broadside. The captain of the Decatur having ordered the drum to beat the charge, the crew cried out to board her, which the enemy could no longer resist, and which was effected by passing into her, stern over our bowsprit. our jib boom running into her mainsail. It was now half past 3—the fire from the artillery and musketry was terrible, and well supported on both sides; the enemy not being able to disengage himself, dropped alongside; & it was in this position that Captain Dixon ordered his whole crew

to board armed with pistols, sabres, &c. which order was executed with the promptness of lightning.—Mr. Vincent Smith, 1st prize master, and quarter master Thomas Washborn, were the two first on board the enemy, in doing which, the prize master received three wounds; the crew of the enemy fought with as much courage and bravery, as that of the Decatur did with valor and intrepidity. Fire arms now became useless, and the crews were fighting hand to hand with cutlasses, and throwing cold shot—when, the captain of the enemy, and the principal officers being killed, the deck covered with dead and wounded, the English colors were hauled down by the conquerors. In consequence of the orders given by the captain of the Decatur, the vessels were then separated, the rigging and sails being in the worst state possible.

During the combat, which lasted an hour, the King's Packet Ship *Princess Charlotte*, remained spectator of the scene, and as soon as the vessels were disengaged, she tacked about and stood to the southward. She had sailed from St. Thomas's bound to England under convoy, to a certain latitude, of the *Dominica*.

Killed and wounded on board the Decatur.

Killed, 3—Wounded, 16—one of whom (the carpenter) since dead.

On board the *Dominica*.

Killed, 12—Wounded, 49—5 of whom are since dead of their wounds.—Total killed and wounded, 63.—Among the killed are G. W. Barrette, commander; Mr. J. Sacker, master; Mr. D. Brown, Purser; Mr. Archer and Mr. Parrey, Midshipmen—Wounded, Mr. J. Nicols, Midshipman. The Surgeon and one Midshipman were the only officers on board who were not killed or wounded.—The Lieut. was left on shore sick.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"Cornfield Point, Md. Aug. 26.

"In the course of the last week a negro fellow and his wife, the property of Caleb Jones, St. James, and a negro fellow the property of Samuel Bean, of the neighborhood of point look out, absconded from their masters and went on board of a British brig then at anchor considerably below Point look out, and close under the eastern land. It was not known to their masters however that they did go this vessel; of course no mischief was apprehended from her.—But on Sunday night last, to the great surprise and terror of the neighborhood, Mr. Jones received a visit from his fellow, accompanied with about twelve or fifteen British.

They took from him every negro he had (six or seven in number) except one, who happened to be from home at the time. They robbed him of many of his sheep and hogs, of his poultry, and much of the contents of his house. They also took several other negroes belonging to different persons in the neighborhood; and his fellow, who was their conductor, was armed with a brace of pistols and a sword and treated his master very insolently. At the appearance of day they went off to the brig which had, in course of the night, moved from her original anchorage and came up off Point no point, where she is now at anchor."

## NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.

"By express of Yesterday, we learn that 700 Indians had advanced to the settlements on Fish river, and had destroyed several plantations. Should not their number increase, or if the Spaniards do not join them, they will be severely punished for their temerity, as we can carry into the field about 1000 regular infantry and artillery. But it is positively asserted that besides nine boxes of powder and ball, which the Spanish Governor acknowledges to have given to them, they have received at Pensacola, arms of every description.—There is a British vessel at Pensacola of nineteen guns, and little doubt is here entertained of the triple combination of Savage, English and Spanish armisties.—A court martial convened at Grand Terre, on Lake Barrataria, now a military post, Camp Celestine, for the trial of ten or fifteen mutineers, and of Major Henry of Volunteers."

It is 36 leagues distant from N. Orleans, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and about 12 leagues from Cat Island, the independent establishment of practical smugglers, to re- I or control whose atrocity this post was established. Very unsuccessful however are their exertions, as our enemy is supplied by these double enemies. About 2 weeks since, the sloop of war *Harald*, (English) sent several launches with about 100 men to attack them—they were repulsed, losing nearly all their force. At the moment of this conflict, Maj. H. D. Pierré of the Volunteers, with all the force at camp Celestine, was in advance with the same object in view; when a squall arising, the barges upset; they lost all their property & two men."

## MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 18.

The troops destined against the Indians will commence their march, on Friday next, to the place of rendezvous, which will be at Fort Hawkins, as well as at two other points between that place and the Altova. General Stewart, of Ogletarpe, the eldest Brigadier, will take the command.

From the Ohio Republican.

The Delaware and Shawanese Indians on this frontier have turned out about 200 men, who have marched to the relief of Geo. Harrison. The Wyandotts within our lines, the Senecas and Mingoes have also turned out their disposable force about 200 more. The whole intend to continue with the army during the campaign.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Indian Agent.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1813.

Centerville, Sept. 4, 1813.

Lieutenant CLINTON WRIGHT left this morning for Niagara, at the head of thirty Dragoons in full uniform. They are all hearty young men, and in fine spirits.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated August 30.

"Gen. ARMSTRONG goes today to Sackett's Harbor. Gen. WILKINSON has been at the Harbor, and is now at Fort George. All is in active preparation for something important."

New York, August 31.

FRIGATES PRESIDENT & CONGRESS  
If the following be true, Com. Rogers has had better luck than either Hull, Decatur or Bainbridge, for he has not only captured a frigate, but a large quantity of specie.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now at Carthage, received via St. Bartholomew.

"The United States' frigates President and Congress, are off the coast of Carthage, at which place it was reported on the 1st of July, that the former had taken the British frigate Thesus, with specie, and the latter three British frigates from the Brazils. The crews of which had arrived at Barbadoes."

[The name of the captured frigate is a mistake—the Thesus is a 74.]

THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

Extract of a letter to Com. Bainbridge from a gentleman in New Bedford, dated Aug. 19.

"The Yankee (privateer) arrived here, who spoke a Spanish ship from South America, who informed the capt. of the Yankee, that he left Capt. Porter in the Essex, all well, in Rio de la Plata, with a great quantity of specie on board (about 70 days since)."

New York, August 27.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

LATEST FROM FORT GEORGE AND SACKETT'S HARBOR.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday morning in the Steam Boat Paragon, direct from Fort George, who informed us, that on Tuesday week, Major Chapin, with the Buffalo Volunteers and Buffalo Indians, and Major Forsyth, with his Rifle Corps, marched out about one mile from Fort George, where the greater part placed themselves in ambush, while the others succeeded in deceiving out about 300 Indians and a few English troops, and when within half mile shot of our troops fell upon them with great fury, killed 78 Indians, & made 13 prisoners, among whom was a Chief. They also took 3 British prisoners, one of whom is the celebrated John Livingstone, who was badly wounded in 3 places with the scolding knife. Our loss was two Buffalo Indians killed, and one white man slightly wounded.

From Sackett's Harbor we learn that Com. Chauncey was to sail on Wednesday with his fleet, the schooner Sybil in company. This schooner mounts 23 guns, was built, rigged, and manned in 33 days.

Washington, Sept. 1.

Within the few last days no news of importance has reached us from our armies. The fleet of Commodore Perry, it will be seen, has reached the upper part of Lake Erie, and is ready to co-operate with the northern army. Affairs on the frontiers resume daily a more interesting aspect, and a short time must, we think, produce events of a decisive nature.

CRILLICOTHE, Aug. 26.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Richardson, dated Head Quarters, Seneca Town, Aug. 18.

I am just arrived in camp, and before the mail closes have time only to inform you, that on the morning of the 12th inst. I sailed from Erie, in the brig Lawrence, with Commodore Perry, and arrived off Sandusky Bay on the evening of the 15th together with the following vessels:  
Brig Lawrence, Com. O. H. Perry, 29 guns.  
Brig Niagara, Capt. D. Elliot, 20 do.  
Brig Caledonia, Purser H. Magrath, 3 do.  
Schr. Ariel, Lt. John Packard, 3 do.  
Sloop Trippes, Lt. Jos. E. Smith, 1 do.  
Schr. Tynges, Lt. A. C. Conklin, 1 do.  
Schr. Somers, S. M. Thomas Almy, 2 do.  
Schr. Scorpion, S. M. St. Champlain, 2 do.  
Schr. Ohio, S. M. Don. Dobbins, 1 do.  
Schr. Porcupine, Midship'n G. Senat, 1 do.  
Upon our arrival off Sandusky Bay a British sail was discovered at anchor near one of the islands by a pilot boat which was sent out. Signal for chase was made immediately, and I discovered that our vessels in general sail one third faster than those of the enemy. This took place just before sunset, and by dark Commodore Perry had arrived almost within gun shot of the enemy's schooner: one hour gun light, and she would have been captured. A very severe storm came on, and for fear of getting the squadron separated, we anchored for the night. I start at sunrise in the morning to accompany the General down to the fleet.

Extract of a letter from Erie, Aug. 23, 1813, to a gentleman in Pittsburgh.

"The post rider from Cleveland last evening brought word that Capt. Perry a few days ago chased the British fleet into Detroit river, when it took shelter under the batteries. The mail has not arrived this morning from Buffalo—Nothing from there since I last wrote."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Alexandria, dated Aug. 21.

"There are about fifteen hundred horsemen to start for Canada on Wednesday next from Danville; and about three hundred went last Tuesday from this place with the intention of taking Malden."

THE ENEMY.

Copy of a letter dated Point Look Out, Tuesday 12 o'clock, 31st August, 1813, to the Post Master General, Washington, and transmitted by that gentleman to Gen'l. Smith, Baltimore.

I have the honor to inform you the enemy's fleet, consisting of the following vessels, viz two 74's, (Admiral's Cockburn and Warren) 5 ships mounting from 50 to 64 guns each, one transport ship, not pierced for guns, 9 frigates, 7 brigs and 9 schooners, making an aggregate of thirty three sail, anchored yesterday evening at half past 3 o'clock, between Point No Point and the mouth of Potomac, owing to the wind shifting to the southward which made it utterly impossible for them to proceed down. This morning at day light the fleet all weighed anchor with a fine north-westerly breeze and continued down; at 11 A. M. they were all out of sight below Smith's Point Light House.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock a Flag from Col. Fenwick left the Potomac for Admiral Warren, the purport of which I have not ascertained. The boat returned at about a black man yesterday.

A battle was fought by a black man yesterday on the beach, near the Narrows, containing a letter from Mr. Kirk to his Lady in this neighborhood. It was thrown overboard from the

Marlboro, 74, on the 26th instant, as has passed down the Bay—the wind blowing fresh from the Eastward at the time, the bottle was driven directly on this shore. He advises Mrs. K. to be perfectly reconciled to his absence, as he was on his way to Halifax.

Copy of a letter from Captain John H. Dent, Commanding Officer at Charleston, (S. C.) dated August 26, 1813.

SIR:—I have the honor to acquaint you, that I received a letter express from Maj. Jenkins, commanding the St. Helena militia, stating that the enemy's two brigs, Colibri and Charvdis, got under way on Monday morning, with an intention of proceeding to sea, when the wind shifted to the eastward; & in attempting to beat over the bar, one of them (supposed to be the Colibri) grounded on Cold Scar Reef, and in a short time after bilged and became a complete wreck.

The crew was taken off by the other, which now lies about 5 miles from Bay Point, waiting a wind to proceed to sea.

Maj. Jenkins states that they landed twice at that plantation of Mr. Popes and took one of his large canoes off, with some provisions.

It appears their object in entering Port Royal was principally to sound the bar, and roadstead, which they have effected, as their boats were seen in that service the whole time they were at anchor.

The officer who delivered Major Jenkins' letter further states, that the wreck had entirely gone to pieces, and a great part drifted on shore—among which are her boats and the stolen canoe.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your most ob't servant, JOHN H. DENT.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. GALLATIN AND BAYARD, AT WINGO SOUND, ON BOARD THE NEPTUNE, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

We are indebted to our obliging correspondents, for the following news, by last evening's mail.

Office of the Newport Mercury, Monday evening, Aug. 21.

This afternoon arrived the Swedish brig Aurora, Lundberg, 63 days from Gothenburgh—in which came passengers, Capt. Cozzens, of this port, Capt. Low, of Boston, Hibbert and Cobb, of New York, Greenleaf and Hodges, of Newburyport, and Rollins, of Portsmouth, H. Nampshire.

By Capt. Cozzens, Low, and the other passengers, we learn, that a pilot from Wingo Sound arrived at Gothenburgh on the evening of the 21st June and stated, that that day the American ship Neptune, with two Commissioners, [Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin] arrived, and anchored in the Sound. The Aurora came past Wingo Sound the next morning and saw a ship answering the description of the pilot, at anchor there. The Aurora has brought despatches from Mr. Adams to our government, and from the Russian government to Mr. Daschkoff.

No convoy from Petersburg had arrived at Gothenburgh when they sailed.

Washington, September 2.

We understand that the President has conferred on Major CADOGAN, the *Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel* in the army of the United States, to rank from the 2d of August, 1813—a day which will ever be conspicuous in the biography of this youthful hero, while it affords a memorable proof of the gallantry and Spartan valor of the little band under his command in the fortress of Sandusky.

Letters have been received from Gen. HARRISON, dated at Seneca Town, the Head Quarters of the North Western Army, as late as the 22d ult. at which time all was well. Gen. Harrison had just returned from a visit to Com. PERRY, who had arrived with his fleet, of ten sail, off Sandusky bay.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Editors of the Federal Republican.

Your last paper has been shown to me, in which you state that you have in your hand writing the translation of the letter from Gen. Turreau to Mr. Smith, published in your preceding number. As I believe that some person has intended to practice a fraud upon the public, by means of that letter, and if I am silent after my name has been mentioned, that I may be considered a party to it, or otherwise be exposed to unjust imputations, I think it proper to say, that no such letter as you have published in the Department of State, or ever was there to my knowledge, unless it is a letter withdrawn by General Turreau, of which I remember to have made a translation for Mr. Smith, as he did not read French himself. This letter was considered so exceptional, that Gen. Turreau was, as I understand from Mr. Smith, compelled to withdraw it, or subject himself to consequences more unpleasant. The translation of this letter I gave to Mr. Smith; what he did with it I know not; but if the paper you have in your hand writing, I do not hesitate to say that it is the translation of the letter withdrawn; for I know that with the exception of that letter, I never have translated one from Gen. Turreau to Mr. Smith, bearing the slightest resemblance to the one you have published.

My only object in sending you this statement, is that you should publish it, that those of your readers who have seen my name introduced into your columns, to give authenticity to what you consider an official paper, should know the facts here stated.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Washington, 31st Aug. 1813.

[It is scarcely necessary to offer a remark upon the above note, or on the letter to which it relates. We would observe, however, that Mr. Graham has settled the only question which could be a matter of controversy; and corroborates by his statement what we have already advanced on the subject. In reflecting on this affair, we cannot help admiring the justice with which the malignant attempts of a desperate party have in this as in other instances, recoiled upon their own heads. By the publication of Gen. Turreau's letter, they hoped to prop up the stale charge of French influence, by convicting our administration of submitting tamely to an insult from the French minister. It appears however by the letter itself, and the facts disclosed above, that our government never received such a paper; that it was a private and unofficial communication to Mr. Robert Smith, for whose use alone it was translated by Mr. Graham; that informal as it was, Gen. Turreau was compelled to withdraw it, or "subject himself to consequences more unpleasant;" and that he did not dare to repeat the offence. Thus vanishes the ground on which a vile print sought to rest another scheme of defamation; and that it is now, without a chance of evasion, convicted of attempting a fraud upon the public, for the laudable purpose of criminating its own government.]

New York, Sept. 1.

The northern mail of last evening brought us news, excepting a report that Com. Chauncey was to have sailed from Sackett's Harbor on the 30th ult.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The letter now running the rounds of the Federal papers, said to have been written by the French minister, Gen. Turreau, to Rob't Smith, when Secretary of State, under date of the 14th of June, 1809, affords matter of serious reflection.

In the first place, we have long ago heard, and from a source entitled to credit, that such a letter was in fact written by Mr. Turreau; but on its presentation to Mr. Smith, was rejected by him and sent to the writer as too exceptional to be even received. And it was, accordingly, taken back, thereby at once securing the dignity of our own government, and conveying a dignified and decisive reproof to the French ambassador. If these lines should chance to meet the eye of Mr. Smith, we respectfully apprehend he will recognize the correctness of the facts they state, in material points at least. The letter, therefore, was never for a day, an hour, or a moment, on the files of the Department of State, and has no more connexion with our public archives than if it had been written by Gen. Turreau to one of his private correspondents in France.

We have reason to believe, from a source equally good, that a similar course was pursued in relation to the ex-English minister Francis James Jackson. When his offensive letter was handed to our government, a message was sent to him to request he would recall it. But the minister of Copenhagen was too stately; he persisted, and his dismissal immediately followed as a suitable rebuke for his indecorum.

But to recur to the letter itself; and never we are sure since the world began, was any thing a more complete defence than that of our government against the absurd charge of French influence which the Federal fanatics of the country bring against it. If Mr. Monroe's late report, and all the other thousand publications and acts upon this subject, have failed to show to those who have heretofore been misled to the folly of the charge, the single letter must of itself, and beyond all dispute, do so.

At the very time this charge of French influence is sounded through the country by a hundred presses and ten thousand tongues, our country is no less a personage than the French ambassador himself, and gives the lie to it all. At the very time the wise oppositionists are tooth & nail insisting upon it that our government is in downright subversion to France, out comes this personage with a budget of complaints to Mr. Smith, of the wrongs and insults heaped upon the great nation, not only by Mr. Madison, but all along by his French predecessor Mr. Jefferson too! At the time they are warring and protesting and invoking all the saints to its truth, that our government is leagued in with Napoleon to destroy the commerce of England and our own country, out comes this grand personage, the very man to know all about it; out comes in a rage, that notwithstanding all that he and his emperor can say or do, our government will have nothing at all to do with the maritime confederacy of Europe! At the very time the wise politicians of Boston are drawing up the most solemn resolutions, that "Whereas it is as clear as the sun that our government has determined upon the annihilation of all our foreign commerce," out comes Monsieur Turreau and declares to Mr. Smith that our government dwells too much upon the policy of its foreign commerce for the two nations of France and America ever to come together! Really this letter of the French ambassador will make a curious figure in the history of the times. If Mr. Smith furnished it for publication, we shall infer that he is coming round again, and aims at doing his government justice. If the editors of the Federal Republican hunted it up to make out the charge of French influence! We wish them joy of their sagacity and discretion. We wish all the Federalists of this their new species of proof.

The paper which first published TURREAU'S letter, asserts, that the letter was "officially received, and officially translated." The letter is, in fact, a translation of a letter from Gen. Turreau, to the Secretary of State, in the form of an official note. I have thought that a simple letter, &c. Writings usually explain themselves best. And much as Turreau missed a becoming style, we really cannot but think he had some idea what he himself meant.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

VERSES

THE FEDERALISTS.

The federalists say that they have a right to oppose the war by all "legal measures;" and when the Republicans call that it is their bounden duty to support it, they accuse us of intolerance and tyranny. The declaration of war is a law of the land; it is one which, more than any other, demands universal support; because any obstructions thrown into the way of its execution have a tendency not only to injure the ruling administration, but to prostrate the country, its character and interests to the will of a foreign enemy. The conduct of the Federalists in relation to the war is most decidedly condemned by the late Gen. Hamilton, the idol of federal adoration. In his report relative to the western insurrection, he makes the following remarks:

"The idea of pursuing legal measures to obstruct the operation of a law needs little comment. Legal measures may be pursued to procure the repeal of a law, but to obstruct its operation presents a contradiction in terms. The operation, or what is the same thing, the execution of a law, cannot be obstructed after it has been constitutionally enacted, without irregularity and CRIME. The expression quoted [legal measures to obstruct the operation of a law] is one of those phrases, which can only be used to conceal a disorderly and culpable intention under forms that may appear legal. We have seen on the high seas, your 'learned judge,' your 'second Daniel,' the immaugurate founder of your party. You have obstructed the execution of the law declaring war. You have obstructed enlistments to carry on the war, by magnifying and falsifying the sickness of our troops in camp, and by every other possible mode which your wicked ingenuity could devise. You have refused the constitutional aid which the President required of you. All this was against a constitutional law of the land. You have, therefore, according to your own 'il-lustrious Hamilton,' been guilty of illegality and crime. Under forms that may occupy the hold of the law," you have acted in a most disorderly and culpable manner. Such have been your criminal excesses, that you cannot justly expect the confidence of the nation ever to be placed in you again."

Wig.

While on Kent Island, Admiral Warren and his subordinate officers were actively engaged in electioneering for England and her "friends in congress" and the house of delegates. He represented to those of our citizens with whom he conversed, that his government was extremely desirous of peace with America; that he hoped they would use their exertions to change the American administration, by electing anglo-federalists to office; and that if they should not effect this change by the spring, he was resolved upon destroying Baltimore, and spreading the terrors and calamities of war, in their most affecting form, in every part of the country near the sea and bay shores. This account, in substance, has been related to us by a gentleman, within a few days past. It proves that England considers the opposition in America as her devoted friends, and as willing to yield to the terms which she prescribes for peace. That England is desirous of peace on her own terms, we have never doubted. We did not need the opinion of admiral Warren to convince

us of it. Nor did we require his opinions to fortify our own, in relation to the devotedness of the opposition leaders to the English government, and their willingness to sacrifice "free trade and sailors' rights" to satisfy the cupidity and conciliate the affections of that government. The fact is too glaring to admit of a doubt. Do not the federal writers and printers constantly tell us that we ought to concede the rights for which we are contending; that we are fighting for nothing; that the claims of England are just, and such as she ought not to yield? No man can resist the conviction which this language produces, of the complete identity of feeling and wishes between those holding it and the English government. Are such federalists worth: of the confidence of a nation too proud to submit to English tyranny? We boldly say, they are not.

England desirous of peace with America!—Why, sir, she would wish for peace with France, much as she abhors her, if Bonaparte would lay his crown at her feet, restore the Bourbons to the French throne, and acknowledge her absolute right to the dominion of old Neptune, and to regulate the commerce of the world. To be sure she desires peace with us, if we too will suffer her to do as she pleases with our commerce and seamen, and if, in a word, we submit to re-colonization.

The threats of admiral Warren evince his profound ignorance of the dispositions of the great majority of American people. He must surely have supposed as a nation of the most arrant cowards, if he thought that his threats of vengeance would have any other effect than to nerve our courage and invigorate our determination to support the government in the continuance of the war, until justice shall be obtained. We can at least say for the republicans of this city, that were they certain of its destruction, they would scorn to purchase safety by changing their patriotic political sentiments. We hope and believe that this too is generally the national spirit. Wig.

MR. COSDEN.

We ask the attention of the people of Maryland, of both parties, to a sketch of the remarks made by this intelligent gentleman at a late meeting in Cecil county. It will be found in the preceding page of this paper. Mr. COSDEN is hitherto been a federalist; but, like a true and genuine patriot, he has not hesitated to declare his determination to support the government and the rights of his country, as they are, by a cruel foreign enemy, & sacrificed, as they would be, by the devoted partisans of the enemy in the North, and their factious imitators and admirers in this State. The observations of Mr. COSDEN, and the course which he has resolved to pursue, are not at all inconsistent with his character as an American federalist; and we do conceive that all patriotic federalists might, without forfeiting their party reputation, and are in duty bound, to support their government at this portentous crisis, and to elect men who will support it, & who will adopt measures for the effectual defence of the State. We submit to the candid and honest portion of the federalists, whether the enlightened and patriotic suggestions of Mr. COSDEN are not such as to require their adoption of them? Would they not prefer the discharge of their duty to their country, the defence of its honor and its sacred rights, and the applause of all good men of all parties, to the cold desertion of the national standard and the plaudits of faction? Surely they would. Surely their country is dearer to them than their party. Wig.

RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS.

The patriotic WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER CORPS from Richmond, commanded by Capt. BOOKER, marched this morning from our City for York, in Pennsylvania, there to await orders for their ultimate destination. They were escorted from town by the handsome corps of Independent Blues, commanded by Capt. ANNE L. WARRIOR, and the corps of Yeagers, accompanied by its elegant band of music. The good wishes of all patriotic citizens go with Captain Booker and his company. The truly brave always merit and receive the plaudits of a grateful nation. Faction only withholds the tribute due to those whose love of country and of glory prompts them to heroic enterprise in its service. Wig.

THE ATTACK ON SANDUSKY.

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS.  
We are sorry to perceive, that all the accounts hitherto received concur in representing the conduct of the British on this occasion, as affording ample proof of the characteristic barbarity & the sanguinary disposition of that nation, which has been called by men professing to be Americans, the "bulwark of our religion," and the "shield of oppressed humanity." From sources entitled to credit, we learn, that Colonel Elliott demanded the surrender of the Fort, he stated that, unless his demand was promptly acceded to, a general massacre would ensue. And when Colonel Short, who commanded the British regulars destined to storm the Fort, had formed his troops in a line parallel with the ditch, he ordered them, in the hearing of our men, to leap the ditch, cut down the pickets, and give the Americans no quarters. This barbarous order, which none but a savage could give, was not, however, permitted to go unpunished; for the words were hardly out of the mouth of the British commander, when the retributive justice of Providence arrested him; and the wretch was obliged to sue for that mercy which he had determined not to extend to others.

It may be observed here, in honor of the character of the American soldier, that although our little band were well aware of the fate which the enemy had prepared for them; yet, they were no sooner subdued than the Americans forgot their crimes in their sufferings; and the wounded in the ditch, whose groans and constant calls for water were heard by our men in the Fort, were supplied with that necessary article, on the night succeeding the discomfiture of the enemy, by the generosity of the Americans, who with considerable hazards, ventured to risk their lives in order to allay the sufferings of the very men who had planned their entire destruction. Nat. Intel.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE!

We are informed that a few PATRIOTIC LADIES of this town have generously contributed to purchase an elegant SWORD, with a view of presenting it, together with a suitable address, to the gallant CADOGAN, as a testimony of the high sense which they entertain of his services in the late glorious defence of Fort Stephenson. This tribute to valor is as honorable to the character of the fair patriots, as it must be grateful to the feelings of the gallant officer to whom it is addressed; and will, undoubtedly, stimulate him, as well as his competitors in the field of honor, to redouble their efforts in the service of their country, in order to merit the future approbation of their fair country women. Child. paper.

Latest from Commodore Hardy.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday from the Oyster Ponds, east end of Long Island, and opposite Plum Island, who informed us, that an armed boat from the Ramilies, with two officers and six men, came ashore there on Friday morning, as a Flag of Truce, with a letter from Commodore Hardy, addressed to Esquire Terry. We understand the letter remonstrated against Torpedoes, and that Sir THOMAS threatened to destroy any and every sea-port town that a Torpedo is fitted out in. N. Y. paper.

In the last cartel which arrived in this port, there were 12 impudent American seamen, some of whom had been held in slavery 5 years. These unfortunate men, on hearing of the commence-

ment of hostilities on our part, refused to do duty, and after suffering the torture of the lash for their obstinacy, were confined as prisoners of war. What an infernal government must that of Britain be, which steals and enslaves our citizens during peace, and imprisons, scourges and starves them during war!

Mr. James Hammond, Town Sergeant of this Town, has recently received information of a brother, whom himself and relatives had long since numbered with the silent dead. He was impressed about EIGHTEEN years ago by the ruthless British, has been ever since held in bondage, and is still detained on board some of their floating Pandemoniums. Providence Pict.

A Canandaigua paper of the 24th inst. states, that there had lately been almost constant skirmishing between the picket guards in the neighborhood of Fort George. That the day after the defeat of a party of Indians by Major Chapin, there was a severe skirmish, which terminated in favor of our troops.

TORPEDES.

One of the Torpedoes which was anchored at the Narrows on the 21st of last June, was taken up to be examined on Saturday; the powder was perfectly dry, and the lock in good order. This is an interesting proof that Torpedoes can be preserved under water for months. N. Y. pap.

HEAD ACHE.

A Medical friend informs, that after exercising his utmost skill to cure, or even alleviate, a very distressing case of Head Ache, in a distinguished character, in which he was unsuccessful; after the use of Bark, Valerian, Steer, Asafetida, Magnesia, Volatile Alkali, Mineral Acids, Sassafras, and Arsenic; an old woman proposed the use of Milk, by taking a tumbler 3 times daily, which effected a cure. A head ache very generally proceeds from a disordered state of the action of the stomach, (Gastric juices)—Perhaps the Milk may produce its beneficial effects, by neutralizing Acid, and thereby removing an irritation in the nerves of the stomach, which directly sympathize with those of the head. Baltimore American.

The factious say that Admiral Warren has sent home the Frenchmen he brought with him from Bermuda, as a mark of his displeasure at their conduct to the females at Hampton. The truth is, that he has sent them back, because he discovered that they were disposed to desert, and would not fight against the Americans. The British were infinitely worse than the French at Hampton. Wig.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday last.

About 400 troops arrived at Greenbush on Sunday from the southward.

It is understood that Com. Chauncey did not leave Sackett's Harbor until Friday. We understand Gen. Wilkinson contemplated going in the squadron to Fort George.

The following Orders were read to the troops at St. Michaels, previous to their late discharge, and published at the request of officers:

BRIGADE ORDERS.

August 30th, 1813.

As the British are on their way down the bay, the Militia at this post are discharged, except such a guard as Col. AUDIN may think proper to keep here. The Caroline Militia will deliver their arms and cartridges to the Armorer at Easton; the extra arms will be delivered to the Quartermaster, Mr. Garey, to be sent on to Easton. The General, in behalf of his country, sincerely thanks the Militia that have remained at this place, under many privations and, in some instances, under disagreeable circumstances; in sight of a menacing enemy, the troops presenting a determined front in support of their country's rights. All the Commandants of corps and companies, are, on their return to their respective homes, to order Courts Martial on all deserters and delinquents. There is to be no firing of guns—no waste of cartridges: Every officer stands responsible for the safe keeping of arms and equipments—and as the main body of Militia have done themselves honor, the General hopes and flatters himself that they will return home with the same honor.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS!

"FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT."

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.  
JOHN T. MASON, M. KERNER,  
F. TILGHMAN, WM. GABBY.

FREDERICK COUNTY.  
THO. HAWKINS, JOHN SCHLEY,  
JOSHUA COCKEY, J. GLTZANDNER

CALVERT COUNTY.  
RICH'D. IRELAND, J. G. MALKAIL,  
STEPHEN JOHNS, W. HUNGERFORD,

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.  
JOHN S. BELT, THOS. SELLMAN,  
WM. HALL, 3d, THOS. B. DORSEY,

HARFORD COUNTY.  
JOHN FORWOOD, I. MAULSEY,  
F. L. DALLAM, JOHN FORWOOD,

CECIL COUNTY.  
DAN'L. SHERIDINE, THO. W. VEAZEY,  
THO. WILLIAMS, JOHN GROOM,

KENT COUNTY.  
WM. R. STEUART, WM. MOFFITT,  
JAMES HARRIS, BENJ. MASSEY.

TALBOT COUNTY.  
SAM'L. STEVENS, JOHN BENNETT,  
DAN'L. MARTIN, JONA. SPENCER.

CAROLINE COUNTY.  
TH. SAULSBURY, PETER WILLIS,  
TH. CULBRETH, JOHN BOGN.

G. H. P. Waggaman having declined being a candidate for the Assembly, the ticket will stand thus for

DORCHESTER COUNTY.  
T. E. WAGGAMAN, GEORGE LAKE,  
A. S. STANFORD, W. GROGHEGAN.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Easton, Sept. 4, 1813.

The Commandants of Regiments and Extra Battalions of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, of the 12th Brigade, will immediately transmit to NIMIAN PINNEY, Esq. Clerk of the Council, certificates that the Paymasters of their respective Corps have bonded, agreeably to the militia law; their pay being ready to be sent, as soon as that part of the law is complied with.

P. BENSON, B. G.

12th Brig. M. M.

NOTICE.

Those persons who have put their names to the RIFLE COMPANY, now raising in Easton, are requested to attend at Easton, on SATURDAY the 11th inst. at the Court House, precisely at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing officers, &c. The punctual attendance of every member is requested.

N. B. All those desirous of joining such a company, are also invited to attend.

**LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**BY AUTHORITY.**

**AN ACT**

Laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of January next, a duty of twenty cents per bushel shall be laid, imposed and collected upon all salt imported from any foreign port or place into the United States. In calculating the said duty, every fifty six pounds of salt shall be computed as equal to one bushel. And the said duty shall be collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations as other duties laid on the importation of foreign goods, wares and merchandize into the United States: *Provided,* That drawback shall in no case be allowed, and the term of credit for the payment of duties shall be nine months.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,* That on all pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, exported therefrom subsequent to the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, there shall be allowed and paid a bounty of twenty cents per barrel; to be paid by the collector of the district from which the same shall be so exported, without any deduction or abatement: *Provided always,* That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters of such pickled fish to the benefit of such bounty or allowance, the said exporter or exporters shall make entry with the collector and naval officer of the district from whence the said pickled fish are intended to be exported; and shall specify in such entry the names of the master and vessel in which, and the place where such fish are intended to be exported, together with the particular quantity; and proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the collector of the district from which such pickled fish are intended to be exported, and of the naval officer thereof, if any, that the same are of the fisheries of the United States; and no entry shall be received as aforesaid, of any pickled fish which have not been inspected and marked pursuant to the inspection laws of the respective states where inspection laws are in force, in regard to any pickled fish, and the casks containing such fish shall be branded with the words "for bounty," with the name of the inspector or packer, the species and quality of the fish contained therein, and the name of the port of exportation; and the collector of such district shall, together with the naval officer, where there is one, grant an order or permit for an inspector to examine the pickled fish as expressed in such entry, and if they correspond therewith, and the said officer is fully satisfied that they are of the fisheries of the United States, to label the same, agreeably to such entry, on board the ship or vessel therein expressed: which labeling shall be performed under the superintendence of the officer examining the same, who shall make returns of the quantity and quality of pickled fish so laden on board in virtue of such order or permit, to the officer or officers granting the same. And the said exporter or exporters, when the labeling is completed, and after returns thereof have been made as above directed, shall make oath or affirmation, that the pickled fish expressed in such entry, and then actually laden on board the ship or vessel as there is expressed, are, truly and bona fide, of the fisheries of the United States, that they are intended to be exported as therein specified, and are not intended to be re-labeled within the limits of the United States; and shall also give bond in double the amount of the bounty or allowance to be received, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the port or place from which the said pickled fish are intended to be exported, conditioned that the same shall be landed and left at some foreign port or place without the limits aforesaid; which bonds shall be cancelled at the same periods and in like manner as is provided in respect to bonds given on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize entitled to drawback of duties: *Provided always,* That the said bounty or allowance shall not be paid until at least six months after the exportation of such pickled fish, to be computed from the date of the bond, and until the exporter or exporters thereof shall produce to the collector with whom such outward entry is made, such certificates or other satisfactory proof of the landing of the same as aforesaid, as is made necessary for cancelling the bond, given on the exportation of goods entitled to drawback: *And provided also,* That the bounty or allowance as aforesaid, shall not be paid unless the same shall amount to ten dollars at least upon each entry.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That no bounty, drawback or allowance shall be made under the authority of this act, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector that the pickled fish for which the bounty, drawback or allowance shall be claimed, was wholly cured with foreign salt, and on which a duty shall have been secured or paid.

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,* That if any pickled fish shall be falsely or fraudulently entered with intent to obtain the bounty or allowance on their exportation as here provided, when the said fish are not entitled to the same, the said fish or

the value thereof, to be recovered of the person making such false entry, shall be forfeited.

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,* That from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, there shall be paid on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every vessel or his agent, by the collector of the district where such vessel may belong that shall be qualified agreeably to law for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein at sea for the term of four months at the least of the fishing season next preceding, which season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen according to her measurement as licensed or enrolled, if of twenty tons and not exceeding thirty tons, two dollars and forty cents, and if above thirty tons four dollars; of which allowance aforesaid three eighths parts shall accrue and belong to the owner of such fishing vessel, and the other five eighths thereof shall be divided by him, his agent, or lawful representative to and among the several fishermen, who shall have been employed in such vessel during the season aforesaid, or a part thereof, as the case may be, in such proportions as the fish they shall respectively have taken may bear to the whole quantity of fish taken on board such vessel during such season. *Provided,* That the allowance aforesaid on any one vessel for one season, shall not exceed two hundred and seventy two dollars.

*Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,* That from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, there shall also be paid on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel of more than five tons and less than twenty tons, or to his agent or lawful representative, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, the sum of one dollar and sixty cents upon every ton measurement of such boat or vessel, which allowance shall be accounted for as part of the proceeds of the fares of said boat or vessel, and shall accordingly be so divided among all persons interested therein: *Provided however,* That this allowance shall be made only to such boats or vessels as shall have been actually employed at sea in the cod fishery for the term of four months at the least of the preceding season: *And provided also,* That such boat or vessel shall have landed in the course of said preceding season, a quantity of fish not less than twelve quintals for every ton of her measurement; the said quantity of fish to be ascertained when dried and cured fit for exportation, and according to the weight thereof as the same shall weigh at the time of delivery when actually sold, which account of the weight, with the original adjustment and settlement of the fare or fares among the owners and fishermen, together with a written account of the length, breadth, and depth of said boat or vessel, and the time she has actually been employed in the fishery in the preceding season, shall in all cases be produced and sworn or affirmed to before the said collector of the district, in order to entitle the owner, his agent, or lawful representative to receive the allowances aforesaid. And if at any time within one year after payment of such allowance it shall appear that any fraud or deceit has been practiced in obtaining the same, the boat or vessel upon which such allowance shall have been paid, if found within the district aforesaid, shall be forfeited, otherwise the owner or owners having practiced such fraud or deceit, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be sued for, recovered and distributed in the same manner as forfeitures and penalties are to be sued for and recovered and distributed for any breach of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

*Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,* That the owner or owners of every fishing vessel of twenty tons and upwards, his or their agent or lawful representative, shall previous to receiving the allowance made by this act, produce to the collector who is authorized to pay the same, the original agreement or agreements which may have been made with the fishermen employed on board such vessel as is herein before required, and also a certificate, to be by him or them subscribed, therein mentioning the particular days on which such vessel sailed and returned on the several voyages or fares she may have made in the preceding fishing season, to the truth of which he or they shall swear or affirm before the collector aforesaid.

*Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,* That no ship or vessel, of twenty tons or upwards employed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the allowance granted by this act, unless the skipper or master thereof shall, before he proceeds on any fishing voyage, make an agreement in writing or in print, with every fisherman employed therein according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries."

*Sec. 9. And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall make any false declaration in any oath or affirmation required by this act, being duly convicted thereof in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of such offence, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be punished accordingly.

*Sec. 10. And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter and no longer.

*Approved,* JAMES MADISON.

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**WAR DEPARTMENT.**

July 11, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the

Office of the Secretary for the Department of

War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the 1st Monday

in November next, for the supply of all rations

that may be required for the use of the United

States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive,

to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States,

Territories and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne,

Chicago and in their immediate vicinities, and at

any place or places, where troops are or may be

stationed, marched or recruited within the

States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

States of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana

and the territories north of the Gulf of Mexico.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

District of Maine and State of New Hampshire

and their northern vicinities.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

State of New Jersey.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

State of Massachusetts, the town of Spring-

field excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

State of New York and its northern vicinity and

western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

States of Maryland, Delaware and the District

of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

State of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

State of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

State of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or

may be stationed, marched or recruited within the

limits of the State of Georgia and its southern

vicinity.

16th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid,



## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY  
**Thomas Perrin Smith,**  
(PRINTED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

### THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be continued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

Easton, Sept. 4, 1813.

The Commandants of Regiments and Extra Battalions of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, of the 12th Brigade, will immediately transmit to NISMAN PINKNEY, Esq. Clerk of the Council, certificates that the Paymasters of their respective Corps have bonded, agreeably to the militia law; their pay being ready to be sent, as soon as that part of the law is complied with.

P. BENSON, B. G.  
12th Brig. M. M.

### TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,  
At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your obt. servt.  
**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**

### TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Gentlemen,  
Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am again induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

I have the honor to be your obt. servt.  
**JOHN SEITH.**

### Head of Wye, Aug. 2—9

We are authorized to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.

Thomas E. Waggoner, William Groggagan,  
Algernon S. Stannard, George Lake.  
Aug. 3—9

### TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

**THO. CULBERTH.**

### VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY—

Fellow Citizens,  
After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

**JOHN BOON.**

### TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,  
Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

**T. SAULSBURY.**

### TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

**PETER WILLIS.**

### TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland; should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

**JOSEPH SPENCER.**

### TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

**J. BENNETT.**

### VOTERS OF TALBOT.

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

**DANIEL MARTIN.**

### TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I OFFER myself a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland; and solicit your suffrages.

**SAMUEL STEVENS, junr.**

### TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances, I offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

**THOMAS BARNETT, Sen'r.**

### FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Pascoe, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

**DAVID KERR, Junior.**

### FOR SALE.

A valuable young negro man, and his wife and child—all healthy. Enquire at the Star office.

**aug. 31—3**

### FOR RENT.

The Store Room at present occupied by Mr. Carey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star office.

**aug. 17—3**

## TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 20 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete millable slaps. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land enclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale. The above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will show the same.

**JOSEPH MARTIN.**

## FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 14th, 1813.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

By order of the Board—  
**JOHN DUEK, Cashier.**

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscribers of Worcester county, both obtained letters of administration from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, on the personal estate of John Hall, late of Worcester county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of March next, or they will be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 13th of August, 1813.  
**REBECCA HALL, and EDWARD STEVENSON.**

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscribers of Worcester county, both obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Esterson, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of March next, or they will be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1813.  
**JAMES TILGHMAN.**

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers of Queen Anne's county, both obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor William Thomas, late of Queen Anne's county, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate, either on bond, note or book account, are desired to make immediate payment to them; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and fourteen, they may otherwise be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 26 day of August, 1813.  
**TRISTRAM THOMAS, and GREENBERRY CAPRON.**

## QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, Ss.

On application of Joseph Merriken, of Queen Anne's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry merchant debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and having been brought before me by the clerk of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said Joseph Merriken—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Joseph Merriken be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Anne's county, on the first Saturday in October term next, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such a. citations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Merriken do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in October term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1813.  
**LEONEL FURNELL.**

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED: A man, my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of **Edmond Corner**, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to meat Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

**JOHN L. ELBERT,**

Lieut. C. S. Lt. Dragons.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of **JOB**. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.  
**SAMUEL STEVENS, junr.**

## FOR THE STAR.

### TO THE

## CITIZENS OF QUEEN ANNE'S.

At this important juncture of your national affairs, when the enemy is at your doors, plundering private property and wrapping in flames your defenceless towns, it is the sacred duty of every citizen to rally round the standard of government, to repel the invading foe. Peace with all nations and entangling alliances with none, has been the policy of the General Government; but she has been forced from it by a studied system of insults and injuries, no longer to be endured by an independent nation, and the cup of humiliation by negotiation drained to its dregs. Great Britain, by her Orders in Council, has swept our commerce from the Ocean—that commerce that whitened the ocean with its canvas in every climate, transporting the product of the honest husbandman to market; and that, by her own admission, in direct violation of our rights, she has impressed thousands of our native citizens, under the pretext that they were her own, with their protections in their hands, & compelled them to fight the battles of the despot that enslaved them, against their country, and to imbue their hands in the blood of their countrymen. She persevered in these aggressions, and unrelentingly refused to negotiate, until every spark of hope was extinguished, and the dire alternatives of war or submission were alone left to our choice. The President, as the father of the great American family, could no longer ensure thousands of his children to languish in bondage—our commerce to be cut up by the roots, or enjoyed only by British cruises, granted to her favorites, and to seduce them from their allegiance. Notwithstanding all these things, the federalists, in a hand-bill of the 24 August, denounce the war as ruinous and destructive to our commerce and prosperity. They complain that in Queen Anne's the federal party has not been represented since 1797. This is certainly true—they were then discarded as unworthy of confidence, by a wise and patriotic people—And do they expect to be restored to confidence, when it is recollected that they opposed the right of suffrage; opposed the abolition of the General Court, whereby justice was brought to every man's door; and are now opposing their own government, in their noble exertions to regain thousands of their poor fellow citizens from bondage—to regain their lost commerce, and remuneration for the ships and cargoes condemned against law.

They have profaned the name of Washington, and distorted the ashes of that patriot, by an affectation of attachment to his principles and opinions. What would that Washington, who at the head of the army of the revolution, resisted a three penny tax on tea, by the expenditure of countless millions and an 8 years war, now suffer that enemy to enslave our seamen, and to capture and condemn our ships? Would that Washington, who in 1792 told Britain "that the practice of impressment must be discontinued or war would be inevitable," have waited twenty years, and until 6257 seamen had been impressed, and 917 ships had been captured and condemned, without a declaration of war? Would the administration of a Washington have ever been charged with such pusillanimity that it could not be kicked into a war? They tell us that the war has deprived us of peace, a flourishing commerce, and plenty. A sweet peace, when 6257 seamen are captured, and enslaved—a prosperous commerce, when 917 ships are taken and condemned, & none are safe but British favourites with British licences—A plenty when our wheat sells at 2 dollars, and the flour it, made in a foreign market, sold at 30 or 40 dollars. I would ask, what ought to be the price of wheat, when flour is 50 dollars? Ought it not to be 4 dollars a bushel? And I ask what arrested it, but the risk of capture, and the certainty of condemnation by Great Britain.

Would that Washington who advised Congress in 1776 to retaliate for killing of men in 1812 have opposed an act of retaliation, (as all the federalists in Congress did) for killing of women and children, and tipping the infant from the mother's womb and exhibiting it on a pike. Would that Washington had advised a severance of the Union, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must," when he has expressly advised us to cling to the Union as the ark of our political safety? Would Washington have celebrated the victories of one ally over another ally, and have refused to celebrate our own naval victories over our own enemies, with whom we are at war? Or would he, like Massachusetts, declared it irrelevant? Did Washington suffer Lord Dorchester and Governor Simcoe to set the Indians to war against our frontiers with impunity? Was not General Sinclair defeated, and Gen. Wayne victorious under his administration? And why should Madison be blamed for the war which was waged from Malden against us at Appecanoe, before we declared war, and in which we took many boxes of British rifles and British blankets unopened!

The federalists told us we should never conquer Canada, and now murmur that it is not taken the first campaign; altho' they used every effort to injure the recruiting service and render the war unpopular. That we have lost two armies and three Generals. Too true our army was surrendered under Hull, but without firing a shot, it would be ridiculous to conjecture the cause—but had Duane been St. Michael's by a Benson, or Sandusky'd by a Croghan, what would have been the case? Was Washington blamed for the defeat of Warren at Red Bank's Hill, Montgomery at Quebec, or himself at Long Island, York Island, or the White Plains? Or was he blamed for the defeat of Annapolis? 'Tis true we lost Hull by capitulation, Winder in action gloriously struggling for our liberties in the night—And the immortal Pike who was treacherously blown up after the proposition to surrender; and can friends complain against the President for this? We killed Gen'l. Brock and many other officers, and our officers and soldiers have always fought bravely, and successfully against an equal force. The federalists told us we should not have even a Cock Boat on the Ocean in three months, after a declaration of war, and yet we have taken "three large frigates & two sloops of war, and five hundred merchant ships, by Lloyd's Lists." We have lost one frigate and some small vessels of war. Last year they endeavored to make the people believe that wheat would not be worth more than half a dollar, although it sold for two dollars; and one of their leaders I am told has sold his present crop at a dollar to test his opinion of the depression in the price, but since it has raised at Duck Creek to 150 cents, has some how got off the bargain. Fellow Citizens, this is the true state of our affairs—we must fight for "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS," or submit to the will and pleasure of a foreign power—Those who are for defending their country, will be well represented by the old Four who have offered their services, and who will subscribe the healthful doctrine of

## DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The publication of General Terreau's letter to Mr. Rob't. Smith is a fortunate circumstance for the administration. The whole tenor of it is exceedingly honorable to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and exculpates the Republican party from the foul imputation of a bias to French policies. In that view alone, it is a document of inestimable value. But if we consider it in other lights, how infinitely precious does it appear to the true friend of his country.

For my own part, I am ready to admit that the French minister merited, for the impertinence of that letter, a sharp and written reprimand. And the only question, as I conceive, which can arise in the mind of any man on that point, is, from whom ought the reprimand to have proceeded? Gen. Terreau, with a shrewdness peculiar to the French diplomatic school, cautiously guards himself against the possibility of an official admonition from the American government, by expressly stating to Mr. Smith, in the letter itself, that it is a *simple, unofficial* communication. Indeed, whoever pursues it with the slightest attention, will perceive that the letter is a *personal appeal* to Mr. Smith, by General Terreau, from the impartial conduct of Mr. Madison and his predecessor. It is an effort, on the part of the Minister of France, to procure, thro' the agency of Mr. Smith, a change in the councils of America, less friendly to G. Britain, and less hostile, in which every intelligent and candid citizen will necessarily see the production, enables us to determine who ought to have written the reprimand which it called for. It is Mr. Smith himself that should have answered it. He, and not the administration, was insulted. The letter of Gen. Terreau distinctly applies to the *loyalty* of Mr. Smith in behalf of France, against presumed partiality in Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison for England. This application clearly supposes, on the part of Gen. Terreau, a belief that Mr. Smith was secretly devoted to French politics, and that he would be willing to become, the council of which he was a member, an instrument to stir up dispositions more favorable to France than the Gen'l. knew to prevail there. It is in this supposition, to degrading to the personal dignity of Mr. Robert Smith, that he ought to have responded by an indignant reply in writing. He, more especially, was bound to do so, because the government was *lured*. Mr. Madison had he even read General Terreau's communication, could not have directed an official answer to an *unofficial* letter; as that, in form and effect, would have been to let down the administration from its governmental respectability to the *private level* of General Terreau. Whether Mr. Smith ever did make a written reply, he best can tell. That he

owed it to himself and to his station to do it, every one will agree.—We are now certain that the French original of the letter was returned to the minister. There is no turning back the act of the gov't. did, of its self preclude an answer in an official shape; for, in diplomatic correspondence, that which is returned to the writer is always understood to be unworthy of notice.

The case of Mr. Jackson, which is attempted to be made a parallel to that of Gen. Terreau, is very widely different. Mr. Jackson's was an *official* letter. It was received as an official letter; and, in the first instance, before he was dismissed, he was *admonished* to desist.—It was not in truth, for the first nor the second letter, that Mr. Jackson was dismissed. It was for *persisting to justly* the result, that he was suspended & sent home. Gen. Terreau took care, after the return of his letter, *not to repeat it*.—If he had, he would have been sent home too.

What could have led Gen. Terreau to select Mr. Smith, as the Member of the American Executive Council most friendly to France, I do not know.—Mr. Wagner's paper in the year 1809, it is well known, attributed to Mr. Smith and to his connections, an unfounded devotion to Napoleon; and it was, perhaps, from that print that the General received the impression.

In what manner Mr. Wagner got possession of the translation in Mr. Graham's hand-writing, will now be no question.—But when we look at that circumstance in all its baseness, the veil which has hitherto concealed certain cabals from the public eye, is no longer sufficient to hide the vindictive spirit that excites them.  
**CATO.**

We were very gravely told by the Tories yesterday, that "the period is approaching, when it is *probable* the British fleet will again be in the Potomac." Upon what this "probability" is founded, we are at a loss to know, unless the writer supposes he has offered sufficient inducements to produce such an event, by telling the enemy "that what is *fast* time to him, will be *death* to us; and that every movement they make, will cost at least 100,000 dollars, *besides* dragging out the militia, at the expense of their harvest, and consequent suffering of their families." This is not a time for coolness and indifference. Against such publications, every honest man should set his face; that the government should cease to keep in employment assassins, who are gratified in proportion to the disasters we incur, and who are plunging daggers into the bleeding bowels of their country.—But to give a more clear and strong illustration of the expense, and show their utter contempt for the Executive, they emphatically say, "twice as much as our ships gave the notorious Henry," &c.—If Mr. Madison has ever been duped by professions and representations of these people, it is high time he knew the estimation in which they hold him.—*Am. Herald.*

## BRITISH ADVOCATES, AGAIN.

The repetition by the British of theft, burning, murder and rape, will call from their friends, repeated exertions to disengage from their shoulders the guilt of their crimes. Every step of their late expedition against Plattsburg was marked with robbery, evidences of which are before the public. From a mass of affidavits in a late *Burlington Centinel*, we select the following; & let us see how the *Butcher of our Religion* is to be screened from the crimes of robbery and rape here charged to it.

I, CANDIS ASSELSTYNE, do testify, and say, that on Monday of the present week, the British force landed at Mr. Manzer's. Part of the soldiers came to our house and took from us about two sides of leather, one pair boots, one pair Steel Yards, all our knives, forks, and spoons of any value, 3 pewter plates, tea pot, two bowls, about 80 lbs. of sugar, 3 men's shirts, one pair pantaloons, 2 new vest patterns, one white cambric gown, one sheet, one pair pillow cases, shoemaker's tools, & bench, needles, shears, looking glass, 6 pair stockings, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 bonnets, which they tore to pieces & burnt; they took a trunk and all my husband's papers which were of considerable value, & numerous other things. A young woman by the name of \_\_\_\_\_ was living in our family, about 14 or 15 soldiers took her, carried her by force into another room, her screams were unavailing, they shut the door, & were there with her a considerable length of time.—The young woman told the opponent, they did by force, what they desired to do; she was extremely abused, & but 1 out of the number appeared to have any mercy on her, he was a mulatto, as she believed; this deponent fled from the house and did not return until they were gone; a wagon destruction took place, and this deponent is left destitute of almost every article of clothing, and of other things necessary for the use of a family.

CANDIS ASSELSTYNE.

Sworn to, this 7th day of August, A. D. 1813, before me,  
**ELEAZER BROOKS, Just. Peace**

## TO THE PUBLIC.

In whatever situation I may be placed by my country or my fate, I shall neither be too high, nor too low, to respect public opinion, and cheerfully submit to its inquest and decision, according to the rules of morality and honor.

I am aware that public considerations alone would have absolved me from noticing a vulgar and indecent libel which appeared in the Federal Republican of this day, signed "LEWIS TAYLOR;" but it is due to truth, and to my own character, to put down the vile slander by a plain exhibition of facts, elucidated by a few brief remarks. My acquaintance with Mr. Taylor, as will be seen by his letter, was of the most transient kind, affording no foundation for private or confidential correspondence, nor had any such existed. On the 21st ult. I received a letter, of which the following is a literal copy:

Baltimore, Aug. 20th, 1813.

"WILLIAM JONES, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

"I know that our acquaintance does not justify my using such familiar terms as I have begun with, but I feel so much on the subject I am about to mention, that I could not help addressing you, as I am convinced I should always do, if we were better acquainted. It is mentioned in one of our prints this evening, that Joshua Barney is appointed to command our Flotilla—for myself, I do not believe it, because I presume you are acquainted with his character; but if you are not, permit me to inform you, that he is a most abandoned rascal, both as to politics and morals; and that he is despised by nine-tenths of all that have taken an active part in the defence of Baltimore, and by none more than Captain George Stiles, whose zeal and activity you must have heard of; and in truth if Barney is appointed to any command, most of the most useful men will be obliged to retire. If it is not done, let me beg of you, for sake of the gov't. the safety of Baltimore, and for your own character, not to make such an appointment.

"All I ask of you is to believe me, when I say I have nothing in view in writing this, but the good of my country, government, and the City where I reside.

I am, dear sir,

Your very ob't servant,

LEMUEL TAYLOR."

WILLIAM JONES, Esq.  
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

This letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, without reservation or restriction, betraying either absolute ignorance or propriety, or sheer impudence, appeared to me a bold, intrepid denunciation, which the author would have proclaimed from the house-top, fearless of consequences, and inviting publicity rather than concealment. The temper and style, to be sure, appeared neither proper for public or private correspondence; but the least of all did I suppose, that the author meant to make the Secretary of the Navy either the official or private depository of aspersions so broad, foul and indefinite; and particularly when applied to an officer who had received so many marks of public confidence, and had just then been appointed to an honorable command—that of the U. States Flotilla for the defence of the upper part of the Chesapeake.

Knowing that officer to possess in a prominent degree all the qualities for command, and believing that a vast majority of the community of the district which he was appointed to defend, and of the nation, would feel the same confidence in his skill, prowess, zeal and integrity; I could not but suspect that other motives and feelings than those avowed, had participated in the denunciation.

In Com. Barney I recognized an intrepid distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Navy, whose achievements have been the theme of public admiration and the subject of the pencil, whose vivid misrepresentation of one of those scenes, has long been a prominent ornament in the chamber of the Navy Department.

I knew him as one of the six Captains first appointed under the administration of President Washington, and had he not resigned he would long since have been at the head of our present Navy.

I also know that President Washington had considered him a citizen so much entitled to public consideration that a vessel & special messenger was sent to Jamaica to demand his release from confinement & menaced ignominy, for gallantly defending his ship against British depredation—& all this when his character was as perfectly known as at the present time. Under these circumstances I could not in justice to Com. Barney or to the public, whose officer he is, have withheld from him the opportunity of vindicating his reputation; nor could I suffer the denunciation to remain secretly on the files of the Department; nor indeed had I the most distant idea that concealment was the wish of the writer, until his open avowal proved both his folly and his baseness. Com. Barney came to Washington—I read him the slander from the original, and displayed to him the author.—The result is known and I am happy it is no worse—it will improve the manners of Mr. T. and I hope without impairing his health.

Mr. Taylor had the audacity to charge me with the "flagrant breach of trust"—demanded an explanation through his friend. I gave in substance the reasons I have here assigned, & exhibited to his friend the original letter—this was not satisfactory—his passion or his vanity had prompted him to prepare an alternative. A challenge was produced, and, as every

man of honor and common sense in my situation would have done, I declined the invitation.

The next resort was an abortive attempt to publish in the Baltimore papers the argumentative, and eloquent morsel, that appeared in the Federal Republican of this day. The good sense of every Editor in Baltimore rejected the flagitious libel, and it has at length been forced by the scavengers of detraction through the common sewer.

I ask pardon of the public for this momentary aberration from the elevated path which official duty would have prescribed, but truth and candor rather than personal feeling have urged the course which I have reluctantly pursued.

W. JONES.

Washington, Sept. 6, 1813.

## NORFOLK, Sept. 2.

Thursday Sept. 2.—This morning, at half past 7, the enemy's shipping in Lynnhaven Bay, consisting of thirty one sail, (18 ships, the remainder brigs and schooners) were under a press of sail and standing up the bay. Five ships, the headmost of which was Ad. Cockburn's, were some distance advanced, & appeared to be making for Hampton Roads.—Admiral Warren who led the van of the remainder of the fleet, made signals to those ahead, when they tacked about and the whole stood down again: At half past 10 they were all at anchor off the Light House. The squadron must have received a reinforcement, very recently, as we believe it has at no time been so numerous, particularly in ships. We may hourly expect some important movement on the part of the enemy. One thing may, we think, be safely relied on, that he will make no serious attempt on this place with his present military force.

Friday Sept. 3.—Last evening the enemy remained at anchor, having made no movement since the preceding report.—From an intelligent gentleman who came up in the evening, we learn, that the whole force (including the Plantagenet, Dotterell and the tender in co with them) amounts to thirty six sail, viz. five 74's, 11 frigates, two transports, 9 brigs and 10 schrs. The two Admirals lay below the rest of the squadron. Two frigates went to sea yesterday morning.

Of the enemy we have no tidings this morning.

The species of warfare waged by capt. LLOYD, of the Plantagenet, on the inhabitants of Princess-anne co'y, is of that pitiful and dishonorable kind which cannot fail to attach a lasting stigma to his character, and cause his name to descend to oblivion coupled with that of the infamous Dunmore, and clogged with the bitter execrations of all who shall hear the tale of his rapacity. In war, to be sure, it is lawful to distress an enemy, in any way and to any extent; but there are advantages in war which a generous and brave enemy would scorn to profit by.—To distress and harass individuals, who are incapable of taking an active, or indeed any part in the war, is a wanton outrage on humanity, and not a blow inflicted on the nation to which the individuals belong. Even a highwayman has been known after plundering a passenger to give him back some of the booty to bear his expenses home; but the British warrior scorns such weakness; he takes all that he can conveniently carry off and destroys the remainder.

On Sunday last, six negro fellows belonging to different farmers in the vicinity of Cape Henry, went down to the beach, and made signals to the Plantagenet and Dotterell, when a boat immediately put off and took them on board. A great many others have eloped in the same way, which induces us to believe, that the enemy holds a secret correspondence with the negroes on shore. This proceeding of the enemy suggested to some of the inhabitants a plan, which, if it had been managed with more circumspection, would have made him pay dearly for the negroes. A party of militia, (17 in number) stationed themselves behind the Sand hills, while two white men with their faces and hands blacked, went down upon the beach and waved their handkerchiefs to the ships, when a boat with six men immediately came ashore, followed, at some distance, by two others full of men. Just as the men from the first boat were preparing to land, one of those disguised, in walking a few steps showed his bare ankles which he omitted to blacken, when the enemy exclaimed—"White men in disguise by—! Let us push off," which they did and at the same moment the militia ran out and fired upon them until they were out of gun shot, they killed two out of the six.

## FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

"Put the Saddle on the right Horse."

It is often alleged that our Government is responsible for the blood spilt, and misery occasioned by the war, because we commenced it. WE DID NOT COMMENCE IT.—IT WAS BEGUN BY BRITAIN.—It was not only begun by her, but she had carried it on for many years against us, before we had struck her a blow, or given her a saucy word.—She had not, it is true, formally declared War against us; but it is equally true, that she had actually waged and incessantly prosecuted it. She had seized nearly a thousand of our vessels—she had confiscated millions of our property—she had enslaved thousands of our citizens—she had cut off a large portion of our trade, or exacted tribute for carrying it on—she had harassed our commerce and slaughtered our people on our own coasts and in our own harbors—she had armed and embodied the savages

against us on the frontiers—and committed many other hostile acts without provocation or justification.—WAS NOT THIS MAKING WAR UPON US?

Did it require a formal declaration to make these acts hostile? When a robber enters your house, and proceeds to kidnap your children, and plunder & destroy your property, are you not to consider him as a robber, until he ceremoniously introduces himself to your acquaintance as such? And after you have tried every peaceable means to prevail on him to desist, and he perseveres in his nefarious purposes, but amuses you with good words, until you find there is no hope that peaceable means will rescue your children, or recover your property, or preserve what he has not yet got hold of, and you attack him with such weapons as you have, to compel him to relinquish his booty—is he then to turn round and tell you, that you commenced the quarrel, and that you are responsible for all the harm that ensues from it!—Would not this be most audacious in him? And if audacious in him, what would you think of one of your children, who should step forward, justify all the robbery had done, accuse you of beginning the affray, and assert that you were justly chargeable with all the evil that should result from it?—That had you remained quiet, nobody would have been hurt! Say, reader, I put the question plainly & plumply to you, what would you, after such treatment from a robber, think of such language from a child?—Do not shut your eyes to the truth, nor harden your heart against reason, merely because you call yourself a Federalist—answer conscientiously and fairly, be of what party you may, what would you think of such a child?—Yet just such as this conduct of a robber is described towards you, has been the conduct of Britain towards America.—Just such language as this child is represented as holding to his father, do many Americans hold towards their own government!

Men of sense, and reflection and principle—of all parties—is such conduct just, or proper, or expedient? Is it not calculated to make your enemy persevere in his injustice & iniquity? Put yourself in the place of the Son in the case I have put—how would you act then?—And ought you not to act in the same manner between Britain and your own Country, you would in that case act between the Robber & the Father?—I appeal to your justice, to your duty, to your INTEREST, how you ought to act. There are now but two parties in the contest, BRITAIN and AMERICA.—THE ROBBER and YOUR PARENT.—Which side will you take?—Whose cause will you espouse? For your decision you must answer to your conscience, your COUNTRY and your GOD!—To them I leave you.

## THE UNPOPULAR WAR.

The war is very unpopular. Who says so? Why the friends of Britain, who are consequently the enemies of AMERICA. But why do they say so? Why, because they think it will please the British government. This has always been the essence of Toryism. In the revolutionary war, the Tories were constantly employed in misrepresenting the success of his majesty's arms, and depreciating the force of the patriots.—The consequence was, the establishment of American Independence, in spite of British thunder, and Tory lies. So it was, and so it will be again. The British government can never be TRULY informed respecting the American people. The thing is morally impossible, and the reason is as plain as a pike-staff. From whom do they get their information? Why, from the very persons most interested in deceiving them, and they give no credit to any information derived through other channels. For instance, an emissary is despatched to this country with a handsome salary, the continuance of which depends upon his pleasing those who sent him. His first step is to find out the most discontented and virulent members of the opposition. His next is to form a close alliance with them. He then writes to his government, that the majority, the mass of the people of the U. States, are exceedingly discontented with a Republican form of government; that their experience convinces them it will never do; and that they long to return under the dominion of his most gracious majesty, and his benevolent and beneficent ministry; in short, that they are ripe for a revolt, and ready to range themselves under the royal banner—as soon as it can be effectually planted on the American soil.

Now suppose a real friend to both countries, anxious to promote a mutual good understanding, and knowing this representation of American sentiments to be utterly false, should undertake to give the British government to give a correct view of the public sentiment in this country; and in order to give this statement every possible weight in his power, should sign it with his real name, and place of residence. What effect would this produce? Why, if this candid statement received any attention at all, the utmost that could be expected, would be a direction to find out the individual who addressed them. The emissary accordingly makes enquiry among those whose it is to deceive him, and being furnished with their information, writes to his Government, that the individual alluded to is a bad citizen; a disorganizer; a republican; a Jacobin; a French spy; and consequently totally unworthy of credit from his majesty's government. All men love to be deceived, if the deception flatters their passions; and there is no nation on earth that will pay for this kind of deception more generously than the English. As this is the case, they will always find

men enough both able and willing to deceive them. And yet there are some who are simple enough to believe the British government is desirous of knowing the real truth. John Henry was one of this class of simple politicians; and the reason is now plain, why they refused to compensate his laborious effort to bring about a dissolution of the Union. The truth is, Henry was too candid for them; that is, he served them too faithfully.—Instead of detailing the difficulties to be encountered, he should have told them pleasant stories, and held up the most flattering hopes of success.—He might then have pocketed their cash, and left them to be instructed by subsequent events. The same game is now playing on the British government, that was so successful in the Revolution.—They swallow with eagerness all that comes from their Friends in Congress, and elsewhere; but totally disregard the sentiments of an immense majority of the nation.

Dem. Press.

The following letter we received by the Eastern Mail of Thursday, from Capt. John Fowler, dated "on board his Britannic majesty's ship Ramilies, off N. London, August 28th, 1813," and written by Capt. John Fowler, then a prisoner to the English.—Since the letter was written, we understand Capt. Fowler has been released from captivity.

New York Mer. Adv.

"The following is a list of vessels trading with the enemy off New London.—August 10, the sloop Fame, with newspapers; the same day, the sloop Betsey with stores; on the 16th, the sloop Endeavor, with stores; on the 21st, a sloop from Sag Harbor, came to anchor a little way from the shipping, the Captain of the sloop came on board, and went on shore with an officer and shewed the said officer Mr. Penny's house, and told him Mr. Penny was coming off with a torpedo to blow up the ship, the first opportunity.—That night a boat's crew, with the First Lieutenant went on shore and bro't Mr. Penny on board, with his shirt tore off his back;—he was put in irons in a place where he could see no day-light, on a small allowance of bread and water;—he asked for a little salt, but it was not allowed him, nor was he allowed a book to read. The above sloop left Sag Harbor on the 29th. We were often kept below, sometimes half a day, when their friends brought them supplies, especially the Block Islanders, so that we might not see their faces. The Ramilies is going to Halifax;—the Valiant, Orpheus and Atlanta, sloop of war, remain in this station. They have no boats, but each launch carries a 12 pounder; the pinnace and cutters a brace of sixes each. Every thing that is taken is by the boats, and 10 or 12 good barges might take them all. This day, August 28th, a sloop from N. York, with soap and candles, and water melons, came to anchor under the stern of the frigate.

Yours, &c.

JOHN FOWLER."

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

## Late and important news from France.

The schooner, Sabine, (letters of marque) capt. James Barnes, arrived at Gloucester yesterday morning, in 36 days from Nantz (France) with a valuable cargo of French goods. The following intelligence has been collected from the captain and passengers.

## FROM THE ARMIES.

The Emperor of France was at Dresden—the armistice had been prolonged to the middle of August, 30 days longer.) Private letters from Paris stated the Emperor was to proceed to Mayence, to rejoin the Emperor.

The English had taken Passage, a port in the North of Spain, and had bombarded St. Sebastian.

## AMERICAN MINISTER.

July 12th, the U. States brig Argus, arrived at L'Orient, with the American Minister, Mr. Crawford, having captured and sunk the British privateer, (formerly American schooner) King of Rome.

Com. Rodgers had been heard from off Bergen in Norway, and the English papers stated that two of their frigates had passed up the Channel in pursuit of him.

## SHIP NEWS.

July 6, the schr. Inca, arrived at La Teste, from Baltimore. 12th, schr. Engineer, arrived at Boreaux, from New York. 16th, schr. Brutus, arrived at Nantz, from Boston. The latest captures heard of by the way of England were the Orders in Council, Tickler, and Joel Barlow.

The Sabine has brought a number of French papers, which could not be procured. She is a beautiful vessel of about 340 tons burthen, mounts 8 or 10 guns, and has a crew of 30 or 40 men. She has been seen by one cruiser on her passage, and that was a gun brig which she fell in with in the Bay, on Thursday evening. We are informed she belongs to Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.

## THE GALE.

Which came on Friday afternoon last and which we mentioned in the Gazette of Saturday morning, continued with increased violence until about half past 10 o'clock, when it was at its height and blew with unequalled fury for sometime, when it suddenly changed to the North West, and began to lull about 1 o'clock. The scene exhibited on Saturday morning was such as we have never before witnessed. The wharves particularly, offered to the view but one continued scene of destruction; from D'Oyley's, at the lower end of the city, Langstaff's at the upper, they exhibited nothing but mass-

es of timber which but the day before formed the principal part of them, now separated from the different altitudes & floated in some instances nearly as high as East Bay street, together, with wood and lumber of every description; some vessels were sunk and others thrown on the wharves. The damage done to the wharf property, from the best information we can collect, may be fairly estimated at \$200,000.

Owing to the existing state of things there was but little shipping in port, what there was, has suffered severely. The ship Canton, which has lately repaired, drifted into the stream and sunk; she will, however, be got up. The ships Florida, Commerce and morning Star, particularly the two former, were driven from Johnson's wharf through a mass of floating timber, so high that it will scarcely be possible ever to get them off.—The ship Phoenix and a Spanish schooner sunk at W. Fritchard, juniors, wharf. The ship Retrieve drove from her moorings at Williams' wharf, & lies nearly high and dry back of the Fish Market. A Spanish ship laden with sugar, which put into this port in a distress some time since, lies across Fitzsimon's north dock, with her stern on his south wharf. The ship Belle and sloop Del Carmen are considerably injured, and lie partly upon Lethorp's wharf. The privateer Decatur and her prize, the schooner Dominica, lay with their bows upon Prioleau's wharf; the Dominica is since got off. A number of river craft and boats sunk or beaten to pieces at Prioleau's Magwood's Blake's Bailey's Martin's and Crafts' wharves. The brig Eliza was driven on Bailey's wharf, but is since got off with little damage. The Prison Ship, on board of which were a guard and a number of prisoners, drove from her anchors and went on shore on James Island—no lives lost.—The United States schooner Non-such and Caroline, rode out the gale uninjured. Produce and merchandise generally in the stores on the wharves, has received considerable damage; how much cannot be ascertained, but we think we are rather under than over the amount, when we state the damage done the shipping, merchandises, stores, houses, fences, gardens, &c. &c. within the city, at \$100,000.

By far the heaviest loss sustained by any individual or company has fallen upon the BARGE COMPANY in the destruction of their Bridge, about 400 yards of which was carried away—their loss exceeds \$100,000. Four Negroes; belonging to Mr. James Brown were washed from a raft and drowned. We have not heard of any lives lost in the city. The tide rose higher on this occasion, by eleven or twelve inches, than in the gale of 1804.

## SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

We learn that the situation of the inhabitants was distressing to a degree.—How many lives were lost, we have not been able to learn but it is ascertained there were from fourteen to twenty—among them, five young women out of six, who were in one house; their names we have not learned; and seven or eight negroes. Also, a number of houses destroyed; among them the one occupied by Mrs. CHAMBERS, at the landing. She was fortunately in town, having attempted to go down, but was compelled to put back from the badness of the weather. She lost her furniture, clothing, &c. [Since the above was in type we have learnt that nineteen dead bodies have already been found.]

From the plantations on the coast we have learnt nothing particular, but much is to be feared that the crops about Georgetown, South and North Santee Rivers, &c. have been greatly injured if not totally lost. We have heard some planters express an opinion that there will be five thousand tierces of rice lost, besides cotton and other articles.

## FROM BEAUFORT.

By the passengers in a boat from Beaufort, which left there since the gale, we learn that the enemy's brig of war Moselle, that was on shore, has gone entirely to pieces; crew saved, and taken on board the Colibri. It was the general opinion at Beaufort, that the Colibri was destroyed in the gale, as there was scarcely a chance for her escape, from the situation in which she was previously. We further learn the gale was not felt very severely at Beaufort and has done little injury. A number of inland coasters are on shore in different places, but will be got off without much damage.

## FROM EDISTO ISLAND.

We learn that the entire crops of cotton, corn, &c. are totally destroyed, and several houses blown down—

## FROM GOOSE CREEK.

That so violent was the gale, trees two feet in diameter were torn up by the roots; from which the destruction in that neighborhood may be judged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Captain Townsend from St. Salvador informs, that in May last, a Portuguese ship arrived at Rio Janeiro from the African coast, reported that an American privateer had been there, and captured 14 sail of vessels—3 of which were Portuguese Guineamen, which had been captured by the English. The Americans gave them all up to the Portuguese capt. This caused much joy among the merchants there—and strengthens their good opinion of the American character.

Captain Porter, of the Essex frigate, had fitted out the brig Colt, of New York, which vessel was cruising with him.

To his Excellency LEVIN WINDER,  
Esq. Governor of Maryland.

SIR,

It is quite difficult to say whether in your administration of the Executive Department of the State Government, your political friends or enemies have been most disappointed.—In one respect however you have accomplished what more moderate and enlightened politicians than yourself had attempted in vain & had begun to consider an "airy vision." You have united federalists and republicans on one point at least, for both parties agree that you have forfeited the confidence of one, and the respect of the other. The deceitful shew of "moderation," which in some cases your Excellency has assumed, has not conciliated your adversaries, while it has disgusted your friends, particularly those of the "Boston Stamp." But if weakness and indecision were the only characteristics by which your excellency's administration has been distinguished, you might retire to the desert sands of Somerset, without leaving behind you any stronger or more lasting sentiment than pity for the vanity which induced you to leave them for the exalted and responsible station you now occupy.

The circumstances to which I am going to call your attention, is one upon which for the honor of humanity, I should hope that even your Excellency must reflect with some degree of compunction; it equally indicates the possession of the worst, and the want of the best and finest feelings of human heart. A flag of truce which was sent on shore by the enemy at the house of a Mr. Crandle, in the lower part of Anne Arundel county, is said to have borne off a pig or two, and perhaps a lame turkey, and an old goose. The articles are not exactly remembered, nor is it known whether they were taken by force, without compensation to the owner, or whether it was the result of what your excellency would call an "under hand traffic with the enemy." A member of the Legislature from Calvert, writing to a scientific and enlightened correspondent in Annapolis, on this subject, (connected with bank business,) observed, that "another democrat was blown up," that Crandle had been dealing with the enemy. Crandle however complained to your excellency and a flag of truce was sent off without hesitation with despatches, borne by a member of the Executive, to remonstrate with Adm'l. Warren against the abuse of the flag in the affair of the stolen pigs. Whether your Excellency has yet received a suitable apology for the abuse of the flag, or whether you have ever recovered the stolen pigs, or whether the Flag was sent to gratify the idle curiosity as an individual, or for what purpose it was sent, or what object was answered by it, is not generally known. Not many days after, however, a republican gentleman of the first respectability in this county, applied to your Excellency for a Flag to enable him to bring off his wife and child from Kent Island, which was then in possession of the most barbarous and brutal enemy that any nation every had to contend against—did your excellency grant it as you had done to recover the stolen pigs? Where was then your sympathy—where your impartiality—where your official pledge to do justice between man without "favor, affection or partiality?" To the afflicted husband you coldly replied, that "it seemed to be the object of the enemy to harass and distress us as much as possible," that you were "sorry for him," but could not grant a flag for such a purpose; that others would be applying and so forth—and you probably calculated that by this means your excellency and his excellency Sir John Borlase Warren, between you, would harass & distress him out of his republican politics. For how else sir can it be accounted for that in a few days afterwards you sent off a federal young gentleman with a flag to Admiral Cockburn after some old pictures and stolen lace? How sir can it be accounted for in any manner consistent with humanity or impartiality, that in a short time after another flag was granted to search not for stolen pigs to be sure, but for runaway negroes? and this too committed to federalists. One of them we know nothing about; the other is a busy politician of the "Boston Stamp," & the third kind of outrider or whipper in for any rich federalist, who will do him the honor to confer that office upon him.—Whether the negroes were recovered, or what object was attained by this last embassy from your excellency to his excellency sir J. B. Warren is not generally known—but sir your refusal to grant a flag to a republican gentleman to visit & bring off his wife and child from Kent Island, at the very time when you were granting them to your political favorites to look for stolen pigs, old pictures & runaway negroes, will fix upon your excellency a strong suspicion of being influenced in your official conduct, by favor, affection and partiality, which it will be difficult for you or your sunshine friends of the day to remove. I will only ask you, suppose Mr. Maxey or any other federalist of the "Boston Stamp," had asked you for a flag to bring off a wife & daughter from any place in the possession of the enemy, would you have denied it, and kept him in painful suspense until the enemy chose to retire? Can you put your hand upon your heart & say you would?

FRANKLIN.

N. B. Your conduct is not to be defended by the billingsgate of your flatterers, it must be done by reason and argument.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1813.

While the British had possession of Kent Island, and one day at dinner at Mr. Harrison's, the officers' Head-Quarters, Capt. Powell, aid to Sir Sidney Beckwith, said that "he would whip the Democrats for being enemies to the British government; he would drub the Federalists for being enemies to their own country." This may be relied on, and the reader will draw his own conclusions.

## ON PIN MONEY.

To the federalists, who object to the 14,000 dollars for furniture for the President's house, I will remark, that it was the periodical practice of Congress—Judge Benson, of New York, a federal, who was chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives, remarked "That the Bill ought to pass, as a matter of course; and that a judge of taste in furniture, would determine that it was unfit for the House, and would take it for some of the old furniture of Oliver Cromwell or Sir Robert Walpole."

Washington City, Sept. 9.

Extract of a letter from Fort George, dated August 29.

"The attack of the 23d inst was made by the whole of the enemy's force; with the intention, no doubt, should he fail in an attempt upon our entrenchments, to draw us into the woods. Gen. Williams, with a part of his brigade, advanced some distance into the plain; but it was considered inexpedient to allow him to pursue into the woods.

"The fleet is hourly expected with, Gen. Wilkinson on board. The enemy's fleet has for some days been hovering off this coast."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the North-Western Army, dated at Head-Quarters, Seneca town, Aug. 29, 1813.

"We shall embark before the 15th of Sept with upwards of 5000 troops, regulars and militia."

Extract of a letter from an officer in command on Lake Ontario, to his friend in this City, dated "Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 27, 1813.

"One of our pilots and some of the men from Mr. Trant's vessel who was taken in our late encounter with Sir James Yeo, have arrived here; they made their escape from Kingston and bro't off their guard with them. The pilot states that our fire in that instance proved very destructive, and that the Wolf (Sir James's flag ship) was very much cut to pieces. They could not ascertain the loss of men, because the prisoners were hurried below as soon as they came on board, and were not permitted to come on deck until all was clear the morning after the action. He says the British officers speak highly of our conduct on that occasion, and of the desperate valor of Trant and Deacon, although in their official account they have thought proper to give a different construction. He says that Mr. Trant did not surrender until within half pistol shot. The enemy then told him to strike or they would sink him. His answer was, 'fire away, I am loading my two long Toms,' which he did, and in that situation fired his guns double charged, with great effect. Lieut. Deacon, with a perseverance not to be surpassed, tacked and ran down their line, and would have escaped, had not the rear vessel unfortunately cut away his masts and rigging in such a way as to leave him a mere unmanageable wreck. Eckford (the Master builder) has built and launched a new schooner of 348 tons in 21 days. She is now ready to proceed with us on our cruise, and I trust in God, before we return, we shall have better luck than we have had. Sir James must look for it. The winds will not always favor him."

Commodore Chauncey did not sail on the 26th ultimo, but on the 28th.—We have a letter from Sackett's Harbour of the latter date, which says, "the fleet is now getting under way."

Extract of a letter from our correspondents at Burlington, dated August 31.

"The number of sick in this corps is fast diminishing. We have now a hospital in proper order. There has been but 10 deaths for the last 3 weeks, which in an army of more than 10,000 men, at this season of the year, is but a very small proportion. I have thought it well to give you the information in order that you may be able to correct the gross misrepresentations relative to the matter which I see are beginning to appear in the papers devoted to the enemy. The season will soon be past when the number of our effectives will not be much diminished from this cause."

"I find Gen. HAMPTON a very industrious, and, as far as I can judge, an able officer. The troops, I suspect, are the best disciplined of any in the service. The officers here are waiting in anxious expectation for marching orders; the appointment of the present commander has filled them with confidence, and had Wilkinson been the commander in chief on the first day of May last, we should long since have ceased to be an army of observation.—All eyes are now fixed on CHAUNCEY; his late loss is certainly a gain.—But if he should not have been provided with a sufficient force, whose fault is it? At any rate, Upper Canada, above Lake Ontario, must fall; and I could wish, in the mean time, to see a number of galleys building in this Lake, (Champlain) to add to our present naval force here. There is time enough yet to do this, and the Navy Department can find no object so worthy their attention. This step, with sending on an additional number of able officers, will make this matter sure, and baffle the lately increased efforts of the enemy to obtain the ascendancy on this Lake. If glory be the object, it can be as well obtained on these islands as on the Ocean. If to injure our enemy, where can it be so effectually done as in this quarter?"

"We are kept busy drilling and manoeuvring, which I hope will not be lost, should it be our good fortune soon to face the enemy."

Richmond, Sept. 6.

We have seen this morning a private letter from Norfolk, dated on Saturday, which states that an attack from the enemy was generally expected there; and our troops stationed at the different points, had all received proper orders in anticipation of such an event. The writer had visited the bay shore the preceding day, and taken a view of the hostile fleet, distant about 4 miles from the shore, which presented an interesting though formidable spectacle. With the aid of an excellent glass he counted very distinctly five 74's, two of them flag ships, 15 frigates, 5 gun brigs, 5 tenders, and a number of barges, at anchor above the light house, and extending completely across the channel. He represents the troops at Norfolk to be full of animation at the prospect before them.

## CONTRASTS.

Almiral Cockburn stole a coxswain from a private individual at Havre de Grace, a defenceless and unoffending village. Capt. Bainbridge gave up to Lieut. Gen. Hyslop, all his private property, among it a valuable box of plate fairly won in fight with Java frigate. Decatur gave to Capt. Carden of the Macedonian, all things he claimed as his own; and among them several cases of fine wine—the dying Lawrence was refused a drop of that which belonged to his private stores!—The barbarians!

Niles Weekly Register.

## FOR THE STAR.

On Tuesday last, being called on by the Representative of the District, to give a view of our national affairs, among other things I stated, that Mr. Monroe was instructed by Mr. Jefferson to make no treaty with Great Britain "without an article for the security of our seamen from impressment"—and that there was no article in the treaty for their protection, for which express cause Mr. Jefferson refused to submit it to the Senate, as he would not trouble them with a treaty he had determined not to ratify. The ministers of Great Britain refused to insert any article on the subject; declaring "that the King would instruct his naval commanders not to impress our seamen, and if they did, to give them up." This was in 1808—but had no effect. Impressment increased, and 6257 seamen have been impressed from under our own flag, besides what were taken in neutral ships, in British ships, and on shore—which has been stated in the British Parliament to amount in the whole to twenty thousand.—After I had necessarily retired, Mr. Caldwell asserted, "that by a letter to Monroe and Pinkney, Mr. Jefferson had directed Mr. Madison to instruct them to make the best treaty they could, although it contained no article for the protection of our seamen"—and, as I was informed, called on me to deny it.—I do therefore publicly declare, that no such letter was ever written to my knowledge, and I verily believe no such letter to exist; and as a negative is not capable of proof, I call on Mr. Caldwell, agreeably to his promise on my denial, to prove its existence.—If he does not, I hope no one will believe it.

It was last fall asserted, that if the people would elect the federal candidates, peace should be made in "six months"—and the people were thus imposed on. This might have proceeded from ignorance or knavery, as it is well known the State Legislature have no power to "declare war" or make peace. Mr. Caldwell, I was informed, further declared he was opposed to the Barge Bill "for the defence of the Chesapeake," because of the clause authorising the President to take the command of them—for, "that he might send them to Georgia, or Maine, or the Devil."—Why did not that gentleman propose an amendment to this effect, "Provided that the President shall not be permitted to send them out of the Chesapeake?"—so as to have limited their use expressly to the object for which they were intended; although no man of candor would suppose the President capable of the application of that force to any other purpose, than that for which it was intended by the Legislature.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

September 8, 1813.

## FOR THE STAR.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

NO. II.

You have been asked why you did not appoint a Major-General for the Eastern Shore, in your place. Have not the Western Shore two Major Generals—Wilkinson in Calvert, and Smith in Kent? How have we offended, that we should not have one? Has it been determined that this shore shall not be defended? Or why deny the means of defence? What part of the monies voted for the defence of the State, has been applied to the use of this shore? What the supply of arms and munitions of war? In Baltimore Gen. Smith, as Major-General of that division, applied to the Secretary at War, and by the authority of that Department, the troops for the defence of Baltimore were authorised to be called into service at the expense of the general government; but on the Eastern Shore we had no Major-General, for want of which, or your agency, which has not been heard of, although our territory was invaded, and a positive case existed, in which the national government is called on, by the proper organs of communication, was bound to furnish troops, arms, munitions of war, and all necessary supplies, and to pay the troops—yet from your neglect in this respect, the enemy have been countenanced in their invasion and depredation on Kent Island, and the whole expense of the militia called out on this shore saddled on the State.—Had the Eastern Shore been favoured with a Major-General, he also would have applied to the War Department, and he also would have been authorised to have called out a sufficient force, say two thousand and four hundred ordinary militia from each of the eight Eastern Shore counties, whereby we should have had an army of five thousand troops, abundantly sufficient to have repelled or dislodged the invaders, and secured Kent Island from desolation and the State from the disgrace of suffering so petty a force to possess so long, so important a portion of our territory, without the slightest effort to repel or dislodge them.

It would seem you had subscribed the doctrine of the Junta at Cambridge, (the residence of one of your Council) who have been stated to have determined on submission, should Cambridge be attacked. And when we find in Annapolis, a Tory Armorer, appointed by your authority, mixing sand and saw dust in his cartridges, under your very nose—and a Quarter Master in Queen Ann's (not charged with being a whig) dealing out to the troops disastrous musty Indian meal in the husks, when none but wheat flour or wheat bread was to be furnished (by law), we are lost in conjecture. It was also stated publicly at Easton, on Tuesday last, on good authority, that some of the troops at Queen's Town had been quartered in a hen-house. Sir, these things do not look well; they have an awful squinting; and if these offenders are not brought to condign punishment, our conjectures may lead us to think that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

"Disastrous. It is said a Deputy Quarter Master woefully \*\*\*\*\* himself in a fight—Water-gate is laxative."

†Misty. William Blake, the miller's certificate proves it misty—he also says it was in the husks."

## COMMODORE ROGERS.

Plymouth, (Eng.) June 23.  
Arrived this morning, the Duke of Montrose Packet, Capt. Bluet. She sailed from hence on the 16th inst. with mails for Halifax, and was captured on the 12th inst. in lat. 47, 40, north, long. 31, 30, by the U. States frigate President, Com. Rogers, which had also captured the ships Kitty, Capt. Love, and Maria, Capt. Ball, from Newfoundland, bound to the Mediterranean—the former on the 9th inst. the latter on the same day as the packet. Com. R. having assembled the officers of the packet and masters of the above vessels, agreed to send the Duke of Montrose to England as a cartel, to which Captain Bluet and others signed an instrument.

## LATE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

This day we give the substance of the intelligence bro't by the schr. Sabine, Capt. Barnes. By next post, we may expect the particulars more fully.—From what has already transpired, we have strong hopes of a continental peace in Europe, as the Armistice has been extended 30 days longer.—We have the pleasure also of learning the arrival of Mr. Crawford, our new Minister to the French Court, on the 12th of July.—This fortunate circumstance, with the presence of our other Messengers of Peace at Petersburg, must inspire every honest American with sanguine expectations, that England will at length be compelled to submit to observing a

vents, and agree to an equitable accommodation with the U. States.

Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 3.

Colonel Pasten's privateer the Snap Dragon, Captain Burns, has been very successful in her late cruise, having captured off Halifax 2 ships and 5 brigs with cargoes worth half a million.—She lately arrived at Beaufort, so completely filled with English bale goods, that the captain and crew, during her voyage home, were compelled to sleep on deck.

The State Bank of North Carolina have resolved to loan the United States fifty thousand dollars.

The gold and silver bullion and the diamonds, a part of the Ansonde's prize, was a few days ago sold at the Bank in Raleigh, to the amount of 65,000 dollars.

The anxiety manifested by the Federal papers, at any measure taken by the President to put a stop to that treasonable intercourse which has been so long carried on between some of the inhabitants of the United States and the British, is really astonishing.—Our astonishment is not excited by the existence of the treasonable dispositions—having long existed, it has become familiar; but by a direct and public expression of it.

The order of the President to commanding officers or stations and of vessels of the Navy, of the U. States to stop and detain vessels going to the enemy's vessels, or stations within the jurisdiction of the U. States, is pronounced by the Federal papers to be a most unwarrantable stretch of power—like unjust and impolitic.

We never before heard it suggested, that it was either impolicy or injustice to prevent or detect treason. Nor were we ever, till since the commencement of the present war, acquainted with a party who publicly and avowedly advocated treason. What stronger evidence can there be, that the absolute subjugation of this country to the power of Great Britain, is the prime object of the leading oppositionists?

The people of Halifax, to be sure complain that their friends in Boston do not actually "resort to arms," and accuse them of "vain loquacity," "blustering," &c. without effecting any thing.

The British officers in Canada are a little more complaisant and grateful to the Bostonians. They often declare that it is in consequence of receiving provisions from them, that they have not yet been compelled to sue for peace, or surrender at discretion. Had Solomon lived until this day, he could make the assertion which he once made.

[Sar. Pat.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS!

"FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT"

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN T. MASON, M. KERSNER,  
F. TILGHMAN, Wm. GABBY.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

THO. HAWKINS, JOHN SCHLEY,  
JOSHUA COCKEY, J. GETZANDANER

CALVERT COUNTY.

RICHD. IRELAND, J. G. MALKALL,  
STEPHEN JOHNS, W. HUNGERFORD,

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

JOHN B. BELT, THOS. BELLMAN,  
WM. HALL, JR., THOS. B. DORSEY,

HARFORD COUNTY.

JOHN FORWOOD, J. MAULSBY,  
F. L. DALLAM, JOHN FORWOOD,

CECIL COUNTY.

DAN. SHERIDINE, THO. W. VEAZEY,  
THO. WILLIAMS, JOHN GROOME.

KENT COUNTY.

WM. R. STEUART, WM. MOFFITT,  
JAMES HARRIS, BENJ. MASSEY.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

SAM'L BURGESS, THOMAS EMORY,  
T. WRIGHT (of Sol), JOHN STEPHENS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

SAM'L STEVENS, JOHN BENNETT,  
DAN'L MARTIN, JGNA. SPENCER.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

TH. SAULSBURY, PETER WILLIS,  
TH. CULBRETH, JOHN BOON.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

T. E. WAGGAMORE, GEORGE LAKE,  
A. S. STANFORD, W. GROGHEGAN.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY the 24th inst. at the late dwelling of Levin Clark, late of Talbot county, deceased.—A part of said deceased's estate, consisting of a variety of household and kitchen furniture, also some valuable work horses, cattle and sheep, farming utensils, and a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of six dollars and upwards, upon the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security or securities. Further particulars will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

Elizabeth Clark, adm'x.

of Levin Clark, dec'd.

sept 14—2

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Thomas Martin, deceased, on a credit of 18 months on all sums over six dollars. Household and Kitchen furniture, amongst which is an excellent 8 day Clock, mahogany tables, good beds and bedding; a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, consisting of work and unbroken horses, oxen, cows and other fat cattle, and amongst the sheep are a number of good wethers, a pair of large timber wheels and chains, carts, ploughs, harrows and other farming utensils; the crop of Corn will be for sale by first of December next. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale by Joseph Martin, Ex'or.

of Thomas Martin.

september 14—3

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 1st of October next, at the late residence of John Kinnamont, late of Talbot county, deceased.—A part of said deceased's estate, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen furniture, also some valuable work horses, cattle and sheep, farming utensils; and a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of six dollars and upwards, upon the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security or securities. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

Richard Kinnamont, adm'or.

of J. Kinnamont, dec'd.

september 14—3

## VENDUE.

Will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day.—All the personal property of Margaret Hamilton, dec'd., at her late dwelling, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds and bedding, harness, calves, sheep and hogs.—At the same time, 12 or 14 young heavy black people, consisting of men, women and children. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over 2 dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required.

Thomas &amp; Alfred Hambleton.

sept 14—5  
N. B. The blacks are not to be sold out of the State.—There will be some of them sold for a term of years; they will be designated on the day of sale.

## PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

Will be exposed to public sale, on FRIDAY the 22d day of October next, to the highest bidder.—All that part of Lot No. 23, in the town of Snow-Hill, whereof John Cutler, late of Worcester county, dec'd. died seized. This Lot is situated near the centre of the town, and tolerably well improved, having a new two-story framed dwelling house, a good cook room, stable, and other convenient buildings thereon. It is an excellent stand for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years past. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.—The terms of sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at the option of the purchaser, either on the day of the sale, or on the day of the ratification thereof by the court.

Matthew Hopkins, Trustee.

sept 14—3

## EASTON ROSE HILL JOCKEY CLUB RACE S.

Will be run for over the Easton Rose Hill Course, on Wednesday, the sixth day of October, the Jockey Club purse of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS—the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday, the seventh day of October, the Easton purse of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS—the three mile heats; given by Thomas Henrix, free as by rules of Club.

On Friday, the eighth day of October, the Jockey Club's purse of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

N. B. The Jockey Club purse will be composed of the \$10 subscribed by each member, by which they will be regulated. The members are requested to attend at Mr. Henrix's, on Tuesday evening, preceding the races.

Thomas Henrix, Sec'y

of Club, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

sept 14—4

## FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land.—The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,

Ex'x of Sam'l Chamberlaine.

sept 14—m

## TO BE RENTED.

The House and Lot at present occupied by Mr. Richard Harwood, on Goldsborough street, for the next year. For further particulars apply at the Star Office, or to

John W. Bordley.

september 14—3

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the laws, and the order of the Orphans Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Nicolls, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the second Monday in March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 6th day of September, Anno Domini, 1813.

Joseph Nicolls, adm'or.

Will annexed of D. Nicolls.

september 14—Bq

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Anne county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Seiders, late of Queen Anne county, dec'd.; all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce the same to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate, as it will then be settled and paid away. Given under my hand and seal this tenth day of September, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Edward Turner, adm'or.

of Robert Seiders.

september 14—3\*

N. B. All those indebted to said estate is requested to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence can be given. E. T.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 26th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaac Howard. He is 5 feet, 3 inches high, well made, supposed to be about 30 years of age, much pitted in the face with the small pox. His clothing, when committed, were a striped cotton waistcoat and pantaloons, a homespun tow shirt, a black fur hat, and a pair of old shoes. He has a small scar across his forehead, one on the left eye brow, and a scar on the left side of his under lip, has sorethins. Says he belongs to Mr. James Ogg, of Baltimore county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Md.

september 3, (16) 1813—8

# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### AN ACT

Laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies: and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of December next, there shall be levied, collected and paid, throughout the United States, the several stamp duties following, viz: For every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet, or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments of writing following, to wit:

On any promissory note or notes payable either to bearer or order, issued by any of the banks or companies, who issue and discount notes, bonds or obligations, either incorporated or not incorporated, which now are or may hereafter be established in the United States, or by any banker or bankers, according to the following scale, viz:

If not exceeding one dollar, one cent.  
If above one dollar, and not exceeding two dollars, two cents.  
If above two and not exceeding three dollars, three cents.  
If above three and not exceeding five dollars, five cents.

If above five and not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents.  
If above ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents.

If above twenty and not exceeding fifty dollars, fifty cents.

If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, one dollar.  
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, five dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty dollars.

On any bond obligation or promissory note or notes not issued by any bank, companies or banker as aforesaid, discounted by any such bank, companies or banker, and on any foreign or inland bill or bills of exchange above fifty dollars, and having one or more endorsers, according to the following scale, viz:

If not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents.

If above two hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty five cents.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents.

If above one thousand and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, seventy five cents.

If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, one dollar.

If above two thousand and not exceeding three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.

If above three thousand and not exceeding four thousand dollars, two dollars.

If above four thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents.

If above five thousand and not exceeding seven thousand dollars, three dollars and fifty cents.

If above seven thousand and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, four dollars.

If above eight thousand dollars, five dollars.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to charge with a duty or require to be stamped any Treasury or other note or duties issued for the use or benefit of the United States, in pursuance of any act of Congress, or to any draft or bill drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, or any check payable at sight upon any bank, company or banker as aforesaid, or to charge with a duty any second or other copy of a set of exchange.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in respect to any stamp on any of the notes of the banks or companies aforesaid, now established or which may hereafter be established within the United States, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to agree to an annual composition in lieu of such stamp duty, with any of the said banks or companies, of one and a half per centum on the amount of the annual dividend made by such banks to their stockholders respectively.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several duties aforesaid shall be levied, collected, received and accounted for, by and under the immediate direction and management of the collectors appointed under the act entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," within their respective districts, subject to the superintendence, control and direction of the Treasury Department, according to the respective authorities and duties of the officers thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the revenue to cause to be provided so many marks and stamps differing from each other, as shall correspond with the several rates of duty aforesaid; that is to say, one mark or stamp for each distinct rate of duty; with which marks and stamps respectively shall be marked or stamped all vellum, parchment, writings, matters and things herein before enumerated and charged, according to the nature and description of each of the said instruments, writings, matters and things, as are hereinbefore specified and described; which said several marks and stamps shall be notified by a public notification, or advertisement, to be issued by the commissioner of the revenue, and inserted in at least one newspaper printed in each state, and for not less than three months before the said last day of December next, to the end that all persons may have due notice thereof; and which said marks and stamps, or any of them, shall or may be altered or renewed from time to time as the said commissioner of the revenue shall think fit, so that like public notification thereof be made, for a term not less than three months before such new stamps or marks shall begin to be used.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when any person or persons shall deposit any vellum, parchment, or paper at the office of any collector aforesaid, accompanying the same with a list which shall specify the number and denomination of the stamps or marks which are to be thereto affixed, it shall be the duty of the said collector to transmit the same to the office of the commissioner of the revenue, where such paper, parchment, and vellum, shall be properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the said collector, who shall thereupon collect the duties, and delivered the vellum, parchment, and paper, pursuant to the order of the person from whom it was received.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed upon any unstamped vellum, parchment or paper, (with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by this act,) any of the matters and things for which the said vellum, parchment or paper is hereby charged to pay any duty, or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any matter or thing upon any vellum, parchment, or paper that shall be marked or stamped for any lower duty than the duty by this act payable, or shall write or print or cause to be written or printed on vellum, parchment or paper duly stamped any matter or thing in respect whereof a duty is payable as aforesaid, at a distance from the stamps or marks impressed upon the said vellum, parchment or paper, with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by this act; or shall write or print or cause to be written or printed any matters or things in respect whereof a duty is payable on any piece of stamped vellum, parchment or paper whereon there shall have been before written or printed any other matter or things in respect whereof a duty is payable by this act, before such vellum, parchment or paper shall have been again duly marked or stamped according to this act, such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars; and in case any clerk, officer or person, who, in respect of any public office or employment, is or shall be authorized or instructed to make, write or print any instruments or writings by this act charged to pay a duty as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any fraud, or practice to defraud, or deprive the United States of any duty by this act payable, by making, writing, or printing any such instrument, or writing, or causing the same to be made, written, or printed upon vellum, parchment or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act, (or upon vellum, parchment, or paper marked or stamped with any mark or stamp which he shall know to be counterfeited), or by writing upon vellum, parchment, or paper that shall be marked or stamped for a lower duty as aforesaid, every such clerk, officer, or person so guilty, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall, instead of the penalty aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and, in addition thereto, forfeit his office, and be disabled to hold or enjoy the same for the future.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no instrument or writing whatever, charged by this act with the payment of a duty, as aforesaid, shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, or admitted in any court to be available in law or equity, unless the same shall be stamped or marked as aforesaid: Provided, That if any such instrument or writing shall have been written or printed upon vellum, parchment or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act, or upon vellum, parchment or paper marked or stamped for a lower duty than ought to be paid upon the same, then and in such case, it shall be lawful for the person or persons holding such instrument or writing, to pay to the collector within whose collection district such person or persons shall reside, the duty chargeable by law on such instrument or writing, together with ten dollars in addition thereto, which duty and additional sum of ten dollars such collector is hereby authorized and required to receive, and without fee or reward to endorse a receipt therefor under his hand, upon some part of such instrument or writing, after which endorsement or writing, and not otherwise, such instrument or writing shall be to all intents and purposes as valid and available, as if the same had been or were stamped or marked, so by this act required. The sums thus received by each collector in virtue of this section shall be accounted for and paid over in the same manner as other monies received for stamp duties, and in such form and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department. And if any person with intent to defraud the United States of any sum of monies, directed to be paid by this act, shall counterfeited, forged, or cause or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any receipt or endorsement provided for and directed by this section, or shall utter, pass away, vend or offer in evidence in any court of justice, any such forged or counterfeit receipt or endorsement, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeit, then every person so offending and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be adjudged to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding seven years.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of December next no bank or companies aforesaid now established, or which shall be hereafter established, which shall not have compounded for the duty hereby required, shall issue any bank bill or promissory note, unless upon paper duly stamped and whereon the respective duties shall have been paid; and if the officer of any such bank, or any person or persons employed therein, shall thereafter issue any bill or note not duly stamped as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay a fine equal to the value of the bill or note so issued.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall be employed for the marking or stamping of vellum, parchment or paper, as aforesaid, before his acting in the marking or stamping of the said vellum, parchment or paper, shall take the following oath or affirmation: I [insert here the name of the person] do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will, according to the best of my knowledge and skill, faithfully, honestly and carefully, execute the trust reposed in me, and will truly mark or stamp all vellum, parchment, or paper, which I shall be required or directed to mark or stamp, and will render a true and exact account thereof, to the proper officer or officers.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said collectors shall, from time to time, for the better execution of their several duties and trusts, observe and execute such directions as they respectively, shall from time to time receive from the Department of the Treasury; which Department shall take care that the several parts of the United States shall from time to time be sufficiently furnished with vellum, parchment and paper, stamped or marked as aforesaid, so that the citizens thereof may have it in their election to buy the same of the officers or persons to be employed in and about the execution of this act at the usual or most common rates above the said duty, or to bring their own vellum, parchment or paper to be marked or stamped as aforesaid.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person, other than officers employed in collecting the revenue of the United States, shall apply to any collector aforesaid at the office of such collector for the purchase at one time, of any quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, stamped and marked in the manner aforesaid, the whole amount of the duties on which quantity shall be ten dollars or upwards, such collector shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to deliver to such person such quantity of vellum, parchment, or paper stamped as aforesaid; the said person paying down the amount of the said duties, after deducting therefrom seven and one half per centum on such amount, which deduction, the said collector is hereby authorized and required to allow.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all the paper wanted for the purposes of this act, excepting paper for bank notes, shall be furnished at the expense of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized to employ annually a sufficient number, as well as an annual sum of twenty thousand dollars, for defraying the expenses of dies and of stamping the paper, shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector aforesaid within whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, aforesaid, shall first discover, if other than a collector, aforesaid shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof,

and for one year thereafter, and no longer. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. August 2, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

July 11, 1813.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the last Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana & its vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Army at that place, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to send every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to bear the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall not be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG.

The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

## NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of Maryland, by Thomas Welch, of Talbot county, in the recess of Talbot county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Welch is in actual confinement for debt, I do hereby order that the body of the said Thomas Welch be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Talbot county court on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors: and I do further order, that the said Thomas Welch give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in the said November term, before Talbot county court on the first Saturday in November term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteenth.

LEMUEL FURNELL.

True copy. Test. J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. July 20—Is2w3m: 22:43,17:51:11:28:312,76.

## QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the undersigned, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jacob Harrison, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Eastern, once in every two weeks for three months before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said county court, at the court house, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th of April, 1813. J. M. JONES, Sheriff. July 6—Is2w3m: 26:20:43,17:51:11:28:312.

## QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the undersigned, in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Harrison, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said William Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Eastern, once in every two weeks for three months, before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th June, 1813. R. T. FARLEZ. July 6—Is2w3m: 26:20:43,17:51:11:28:312.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man, by the name of Pollard, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thick-set pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected. A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already changed his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned by the cut of a hoe, while engaged in work at with his servants. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Derchester county, near Vienna town, of Mr. Henry F. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith. He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of visiting his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centerville jail, and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM K. BOURKE.

Near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 —m

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under teeth which are large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of mink pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn mink shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Eastern, Md June 1—m  
The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to his office.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22 day of July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Stephen. He is about 24 years of age, pretty well made, 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing which he committed were, a striped coat waistcoat, an orange shirt, a light blue pair of cotton pantaloons, and a pair of coarse shoes, and wool hat. His right ear bit off, a scar on the right side of his under lip. Likewise a scar on the right side of the nose. Says he belongs to Mr. John Mitchell, of Winchester, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff.

Frederick county, Maryland, August 7, 1813—(17)—8

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself Stephen. He is about six feet high, stout and well made, supposed to be about 42 years of age. His clothing when committed, were a cross-barred pair of cotton pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, an old hat, an orange shirt, a pair of coarse shoes, and a red coating doublet; says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Montgomery county (Co. Shen Mills). The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff.

Frederick county, Md July 27, 1813—(Aug. 16—8)



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY the 24th inst. at the late dwelling of Levin Clark, late of Talbot county, deceased. A part of said deceased's estate, consisting of a variety of household and kitchen furniture, also some valuable work horses, cattle and sheep, farming utensils, and a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of six dollars and upwards, upon the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security or securities. Further particulars will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

Elizabeth Clark, adm'r  
of Levin Clark, dec'd.

sept 14—2

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY the 29th inst. at the late dwelling of Thomas Harris, deceased, on a credit of 18 months on all sums over six dollars. Household and Kitchen furniture, amongst which is an excellent 8 day clock, mahogany tables, good beds and bedding, a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, consisting of work and unwork horses, oxen, cows and other fat cattle, and amongst the sheep are a number of good ewes, a pair of large ramblers, wheels and chains, carts, ploughs, harness and other farming utensils; the crop of Corn will be for sale by first of December next. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale by Joseph Martin, Esq., of Thomas Martin.

september 14—3

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 1st of October next, at the late residence of John Kinnamont, late of Talbot county, deceased. A part of said deceased's estate, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen furniture, also some valuable work horses, cattle and sheep, farming utensils, and a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of six dollars and upwards, upon the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security or securities. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

Richard Kinnamont, adm'r  
of J. Kinnamont, dec'd.

september 14—3

## VENUE.

Will be sold to public sale, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day. All the personal property of Margaret Hamilton, dec'd. at her late dwelling, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds and bedding, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. At the same time, 12 or 14 young heavy black people, consisting of men, women and children. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over 5 dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required.

Thomas & Alfred Hambleton.

sept 14—5

N. B. The clocks are not to be sold out of the State—There will be some of them sold for a term of years; they will be designated on the day of sale.

## PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

Will be exposed to public sale, on FRIDAY the 24th day of October next, to the highest bidder. All that part of Lot No. 23, in the town of Snow-Hill, whereof John Outter, late of Worcester county, dec'd. died seized. This lot is situated near the centre of the town, and tolerably well improved, having a new two-story frame dwelling house, a good cook room, stable, and other convenient buildings thereon. It is an excellent stand for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years past. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises. The terms of sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at the option of the purchaser, either on the day of the sale, or on the day of the ratification thereof by the court.

Matthew Hopkins, Trustee.

sept 14—3

## FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Pack's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton-Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land. The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq., in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a stock fund, stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,  
Ex'x. of Sam'l Chamberlaine.

sept 14—m

## FOR SALE.

A valuable young negro man, and his wife and child—all healthy. Enquire at the Star office.

aug 31—3

EASTON ROSE HILL JOCKEY CLUB  
R A C E S.

Will be run for over the Easton Rose Hill Course on Wednesday, the sixth day of October, the Jockey Club purse of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS—the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday, the seventh day of October, the Easton purse of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS—the three mile heats; given by Thomas Henrix, free as by rules of Club.

On Friday, the eighth day of October, the Jockey Club colts' purse of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

N. B. The Jockey Club purses will be composed of the \$10 subscribed by each member, by which they will be regulated. The members are requested to attend at Mr. Henrix's, on Tuesday evening, preceding the races.

Thomas Henrix, Sec'y  
of Club, &c. &c. &c.

sept 14—4

## TO THE

VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.  
I offer myself a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland; and solicit your suffrages.

SAMUEL STEVENS, junr.

august 31—4

## TO THE

VOTERS OF TALBOT,  
I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29—m

## TO THE

VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.  
Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

J. BENNETT.

august 3—9

## TO THE

FREEMEN OF TALBOT.  
I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland; should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

june 29—m

## TO THE

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.  
At the solicitation of a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

PETER WILLIS.

august 3—9

## TO THE

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.  
Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

T. SAULSBURY.

july 27—m

## TO THE

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.  
After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

JOHN LOON.

july 27—6

## TO THE

CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.  
I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

THO. CULBRETH.

august 3—9

## TO THE

FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.  
We are authorized to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.

Thomas E. Waggoner, William Grogghegan,  
Algermon S. Etnard, George Lusk.

august 3—9

## TO THE

FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.  
Gentlemen, Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am again induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

I have the honor to be your o'b't serv't.

JOHN SEETH.

Head of Wye, aug 3—9

## TO THE

FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.  
Gentlemen, At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your o'b't serv't.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

july 27—10

## TO THE

VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.  
At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances, I offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THOMAS BARNETT, Sen'r.

aug 17—9

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the laws, and the order of the Orphans Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Nicolls, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the second Monday in March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 6th day of September, Anno Domini, 1813.

Joseph Nicolls, adm'r.

Will annexed of D. Nicolls.

september 14—3q

## BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

No. 7.  
BOSTON, SEPT. 8.

Yesterday arrived here the boat Hare, Seven, from Portland. Came out on Saturday and went into Portsmouth same day—came out of Portsmouth on Sunday morning and spoke a fishing boat going in, which informed Capt. S. that he saw an engagement off Seguin, between the U. S. brig Enterprize, Lieut. Burrows, & H. B. M. brig Boxer, Capt. S. Blynn, which lasted 40 minutes—it ended in the capture of the Boxer.

Also, arrived yesterday, sch'r. Caty-Ann, Capt. Blanchard, who left that port on Monday morning last. Close in with Portland Light House, saw the U. S. brig Enterprize standing in with her prize in company, supposed to be H. B. M. Boxer. She was very much cut to pieces—topsails full of shot holes—main top mast with the yards shot away—stays all gone except the main one. Several boats went out from Portland to assist in getting them in. The day before, the Boxer was at anchor off Seguin Light. A boat which was boarded from her brought the intelligence into Portland—immediately after the U. S. brig Enterprize, then in Portland harbor, got under way & went out to give her battle.

The cannonading was distinctly heard at Portland, and the smoke was seen. It was said they fought an hour & a half—no doubt was entertained that the Enterprize had captured the Boxer; and that it was then that Capt. B. saw go in to Portland.

Note—The U. S. brig Enterprize was commanded by Lieut. Burrows, mounts 14 18lb. carronades and 2 long 9's. His B. M. brig Boxer, carrying 2 more guns, is commanded by S. Blynn, and was more than an equal for the Enterprize, as we understand, in point of men and weight of metal.

## CONFIRMATION.

Immediately after the above was received, an express arrived at Charleston, from Captain HELL, at Portsmouth, to Com. BAINBRIDGE, with the cheering news of the capture of the Boxer, by the Enterprize. Both vessels have arrived at Portland. The following is an extract from the account brought by the express.

The U. S. brig Enterprize, sailed from Portland on Friday last. Between Seguin and Cape Elizabeth, on Sunday, the Enterprize fell in with His B. M. brig Boxer, Captain Blynn, rating 14 long mounting 18 guns, viz. 16 18lb. carronades, and 2 long 9's, and after an action of forty five minutes captured her. The Boxer, we understand, mounted two 18lb. carronades more than the Enterprize.

On board the Boxer, were Captain Blynn killed, and 40 to 45 men killed and wounded. On board the Enterprize, Lieut. Burrows, and 1 man killed, and 7 wounded.

Lieut. Burrows, lately appointed to the command of the Enterprize, was a son of the late Colonel Burrows, of Charleston, S. C.

Captain Blakely, who formerly commanded the Enterprize, has lately been ordered to take the command of the Wasp sloop of war, of 22 guns, now building at Newburyport.

A letter from a gentleman at Portland, belonging to Salem, states, "That he had been on board both vessels—that they were much cut to pieces—the Boxer having her main top mast, fore-top-gallant mast, shrouds, &c. cut away. I have been assisting in attending to the wounded." The Lieutenant of the English brig told me it was a fair fight. The capt. of the Boxer was killed the first shot they received from the Enterprize, his left arm cut off and body partly cut in two. The commander of the Enterprize was mortally wounded the first shot received from the enemy, but would not quit the deck until he received the sword of the enemy, when he expired immediately. There appears to be 4 or 5 of the British mortally wounded.

In addition to the above, we learn from unquestionable authority, that the Enterprize rates 14, but mounts 16 guns, viz.—fourteen 18 pounders, and two long 9's, and that the Boxer is one third more tonnage than the Enterprize, whose tonnage by the carpenter's measurement is 163 tons. She had on board 103 persons, including officers, seamen and marines. The crew of the Boxer, we understand, consisted of 76 men.

The despatch from com. Hull, states, that the officers who fell on board the Enterprize and Boxer, are to be buried with all the honors of war, this afternoon, in Portland, and requests all officers, who can conveniently, to attend the funeral.

In the Boston account of the late engagement between the U. States brig Enterprize, and British brig Boxer, the former is stated to rate 14 guns. This is an error; she is only rated by the Navy Department 12 guns. She is at least 15 years old, was formerly a schooner, and is the same vessel with which Lieut. Sterrett in August 1801, captured without loss of a man, the Tripolitan ship of war, Tripoli.

of 14 guns and 85 men, 50 of whom were killed and wounded.—The Boxer was built in England in the year 1804, and from the usual tonnage of brigs in the British Navy of her rate, she must be at least one third larger than the Enterprize. The tonnage of the Enterprize is 163 tons, that of the Boxer 300 tons.

## FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

The character of the enemy is daily developing itself. Those who have believed the British to be the most ferociously cruel or deliberately savage of all the civilized nations, have ample cause for the justice of their sentiment. The citizens of the U. States have never duly estimated the perverse dispositions of this people; for it has been the business of not a few to gloss over their enormities and suppress the facts connected with their excesses. Those that will furnish you with a despatch from Lord Wellington 9 or 10 columns long, have no room for official papers and facts belonging to the U. States.

The whole principle of British power is founded in rapine & fraud; and, in sustaining it, we look for the commission of all sorts of violence. It seems the full belief of an Englishman that the whole universe was made for the subservience of the gloomy little island he inhabits—all else of the earth he suppresses is populated by "outlandish" beings, such as "French dogs" or "Yankee doodles." I tell of himself, and so stupid that he cannot understand the language of the island, he wonders that any body who as not breathed the air of England, should speak it at all. Phlegmatic as the Dutch, jealous as the Spaniard, cunning as the Italian, proud as the German, barbarous as the Cosack, voracious as the Hebrew, a man-stealer like the Algerine, and callous as the Savage—sometimes Fastidious, he hurds the midnight murder, or after his favorite manner on board the Jersey prison ship, delights to see death gnaw the entrails of his victim, killing by peace-meal.

Without at present referring to the horrid usage of our seamen, concerning whom many facts are collected for future insertion, let us review and contrast a few of the incidents of the war. Call to mind Havre de Grace, Georgetown, Frederiktown, Sedus, Plattsburg, Swanton, and Hampton, and behold the meanness of theft and violence of outrage that have marked the proceedings of men calling themselves (and so called by some of us) the "Bulwark of Religion." Then see the account of Chauncey's descent upon York, and bring to recollection the entry of our troops into Newark, &c. who have not, in one solitary case, depredated upon the persons or property of individuals.—Then travel to the western frontier, and reflect upon the massacres at the River Raisin, &c. see the Indians producing his scalp to a British officer and receiving a regular market price for it—behold one that belonged to a female, suspended in the parliament house of Upper Canada, near the mace—look at Eldridge's party mangled, with their hearts torn out and rammed in their mouths, &c. &c. Contrast these things with the behaviour of our Indians at Black Rock, and with this fact, that a party of those who have joined Harrison picked up four British soldiers after the attack on Fort Stephenson, and brought them into camp uninjured. Look at the meanness of Proctor to obtain a surrender of that post, threatening a general massacre, if a capitulation was refused, and then read his letter to Gen. Harrison (with the reply) respecting the wounded—calling to mind that they had declared on a similar demand on our part, that "the Indians were excellent doctors." See also Doctor McKens case when proceeding to the care of his mangled fellow citizens with a flag, and place it by the reception that Harrison gave the message from Proctor. Hear Col. Sharps, call out to his men to rush on and "show the d—n Yankee rascals no quarters," behold him in the "last ditch," pitifully waving a white handkerchief, after he fell.—Before the fight was done, see Croghan and Shippey throwing vessels of water to the wounded enemy without the Fort, and weigh all these things, and be proud of thy country, American.

Refer also to General Boyd's late official letter.

There are few evils without some accompanying good. Those enormities, while they cry aloud to Heaven for vengeance, must destroy that vile influence that has been the bane of the happiness of the people of the U. States; and their name, by a natural association of ideas, become coupled with all sorts of crimes. It shall be used by old nurses as the hobgoblin to frighten refractory children with.

A "home influence," has risen up in our manufactures that will command a severance of those ties that have linked our affections to the prostitute of the world, and made us "commit fornication with her." The war will, at least establish the Independence of America; and those who have led us into it, the trading class, will by and by, as sincerely worship a bale of American goods as they now do

a case of British manufactures; provided only, the new God shall yield as much profit as the old one; which we think and hope it probably will.

## THE SOUND FLOTILLA.

On Thursday morning, at 3 o'clock, the Gun Boat Flotilla, under the command of Com. Lewis, consisting of 26 sail, and 10 row gallees and barges, passed thro Hell Gate with a fine breeze, in pursuit of the enemy at anchor off Rye Neck, about 26 miles from this City.—At 10 o'clock, the Flotilla approached the frigate Acasta, as will be seen by the following letter from New Rochelle.

"A letter from New Rochelle, dated Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, states, that Commodore Lewis, with the Flotilla under his command, consisting of 26 gun boats, had just anchored at Hamstead Point, Long Island side; a fresh breeze blowing from the S. E.—that one of the frigates had got under way and was beating for them; and that a few shots had been exchanged. Should the wind die away, warm work is anticipated." The letter adds, that Col. Livingston's light horse had just started for Hamstead; and that the Militia were swarming along the shore. Commodore Lewis, is entitled to great credit for the promptitude and alacrity, which he has evinced on this occasion.

The sloop American Eagle, Raymond, arrived there yesterday morning from Stamford, where she was chased in on Wednesday, by one of the enemy's tenders.

Captain R. informed us, that before he passed Hart Island (yesterday morning) our Flotilla were standing up Sound in search of the enemy, who it was understood, had previously passed Stamford on their way to the head of the Sound.

Copy of a letter from Wm. H. Allen, commanding the United States brig Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

L'Orient, (France,) }  
June 12, 1813. }

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the U. S. Argus, has arrived here in a passage of 23 days, all well. On our passage fell in with (in pursuing our course) the British sch'r. Salmonea, (formerly the King of Rome, of N. York) of 260 tons, pierced for eighteen guns, but mounting six & manned with sixteen men—she was from Oporto, bound to Newbernland in ballast; captured and burnt.

I shall immediately proceed to put in execution our orders as to our ulterior destination.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Wm. H. ALLEN.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy.

## COMMODORE CHAUNCEY

Having sailed on his 2d cruise, we think it due to truth to state the exact amount of his force, as well as that of the enemy, both of which have been greatly misrepresented.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.	
Corvette ship Gen. Pike,	26 guns.
ship Madison,	24
brig Onondaga,	12
Sch'r. Sybille,	10
Gov. Tompkins,	4
Conquest,	3
Ontario,	3
Port,	1
Lady of the Lake,	1
Total,	90 guns.

This is every gun our squadron had mounted at the time it sailed.

BRITISH SQUADRON.	
Slips Gen. Wolfe,	27 guns.
Royal George,	24
Brig Earl Moira,	18
A new brig,	12
Sch'r. Prince Regent,	16
Sir S. Smith,	14
Grosvenor,	8
Julia,	3
Total,	122 guns.

[National Advertiser]

## NOVEMBER, Sept. 8.

## LATEST FROM THE ENEMY.

This morning the enemy's vessels 39 Lynhaven were three ships and two small vessels. Seven of the fleet which went out on Monday, were in sight this morning from Willoughby Point, some distance below the light house on Cape Henry, three supposed to be of the line—the wind, since these vessels went out, has been generally to the eastward and very light.

## NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The Steam Boat Paragon, which arrived yesterday from Albany, brings no intelligence from the army or the fleet. An officer of the army direct from Fort George, who arrived in the Steam Boat Informer, that Gen. Wilkinson and suite arrived there before he came away.—Com. Chauncey with his fleet was off Lewistown. There had been no movements of the army lately.



THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1813.

REPORT OF GOOD NEWS.

By a gentleman who left Philadelphia on Saturday last and came to Queen Anne's, we are advised that accounts had been received there, and generally believed, that an engagement had taken place between the American and British fleets on Lake Ontario, which had terminated in Commodore Chauncey's capturing four of the enemy's vessels. While he tarried at Wilmington, a gentleman arrived from Philadelphia, who told the city after him, added to the above, that Sir James L. Yeo was taken. A few days will give us facts.

**The Fleet.**—Our readers are cautioned against the many reports of the enemy's fleet coming up the bay. Capt. Bullen who arrived on Sunday left Baltimore on Saturday night and says during the day of Saturday three vessels arrived at Baltimore from Norfolk direct, with which, and report that no addition to the five vessels in Lincolnton bay had come in when they came up.

**LAUNCH.**—Was launched on Saturday last, from the yard of Mr. James Stokes, Easton Point, a fine vessel of 23 tons, carpenter's measure, planned for 22 guns—we understand she will be taken to Baltimore without delay.

Washington, Sept. 14.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Hull to the Secretary of the Navy.

Portland, Sept. 7, 1813.

**SIR,**  
I had the honor last evening to forward you by express thro' the hands of Com. Babbalanza a letter received from Samuel Sizer, Esq. Navy Agent at this place, detailing an account of the capture of the British brig Boxer by the U. S. brig Enterprise.

I now have to inform you that I left Portsmouth this morning and have this moment arrived, and, as the mail is closing, I have only time to enclose you the report of Lieut. McCall of the Enterprise, and to assure you that a statement of the situation of the two vessels as to the damage they have received, &c. shall be forwarded as soon as surveys can be made. The Boxer has received much damage in her hull, masts and sails, indeed it was with difficulty she could be kept aloft to gether in. The Enterprise is only injured in her masts and sails.

I have the honor to be,

ISAAC HULL,

The hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy.

United States brig Enterprise,

Portland, 7th Sept. 1813.

**SIR,**  
In consequence of the unfortunate death of Lieutenant Commandant William Burrows, late commander of this vessel, it devolves on me to acquaint you with the result of our cruise. After sailing from Portsmouth on the 1st inst. we steered to the westward; and on the morning of the 3d, off Wood Island, discovered a schooner, which we chased into this harbor, where we anchored. On the morning of the 4th, weighed anchor and swept out, and continued our course to the eastward. Having received information of several privateers being on Manhattan, we stood for that place, and on the following morning, in the bay near Penguin Point, discovered a brig getting under weigh, which appeared to be a vessel of war, and to which we immediately gave chase. She fired several guns and stood for us, having 400 men on board. After reconnoitering and discovering her force, and the position to which she belonged, we hauled upon a wind and stood off the bay, and at 3 o'clock shortened sail, tacked and ran down with an intention to bring her to close action. At 20 minutes after 3 P. M. when within half pistol shot, the firing commenced from both, and after being warmly scolded and with some maneuvering, the enemy hauled and said they had surrendered about 4 P. M.—their colors being hoisted to the mast, could not be hauled down. She proved to be the U. S. brig Boxer, of 14 guns, Samuel Sizer, Esq. commander, who fell in the early part of the engagement, having received a cannon shot through the body. And I am sorry to add that Lieut. Burrows, who had gallantly led us to action, also fell about the same time by a musket ball which terminated his existence in 3 hours.

The Enterprise suffered much in masts and rigging, and the Boxer both in spars, rigging and hull, having many shots between wind and water.

It would be doing injustice to the merits of Mr. Tillaght, second Lieutenant, were I not to mention the able assistance I received from him during the remainder of the engagement, by his strict attention to his own division and other departments. And the officers and crew generally, I am happy to add, their cool and determined conduct have my warmest approbation and applause.

As no muster roll that can be fully relied on has come into my possession, I cannot exactly state the number killed on board the Boxer, but from information received from the officers of that vessel, it appears there were between 20 and 25 killed, and 14 wounded. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the Enterprise.

I have the honor to be, &c.

EDWARD R. McCALL,

Isaac Hull, Esq.

Commanding Naval Officer

on the Eastern Station.

**List of killed and wounded on board the United States brig Enterprise, in the engagement with the British brig Boxer, the 3d September, 1813.**

**Killed.**—Nathaniel Garren, ordinary seaman.  
**Wounded.**—Wm. Burrows, Esq. commander, (since dead); Kersia Waters, minister's mate, mortally; Eliza Blossom, carpenter's mate, (since dead); David Platon, qr. master; Russell Coats, qr. master; Thomas Owens, qr. master; Benj. Common, boatswain's mate; Sculler Bradley, seaman; James Snow, do; Snow Jones, do; Peter Barnard, qr. seaman; William Thomas, 2d seaman; John Fitzmaurice, marine.

EDWARD R. McCALL,

Senior Officer.

FROM FORT GEORGE.

Letters have been received in this City of late date as 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst. at which moment the British fleet was in sight. Commodore Chauncey with his squadron in the act of weighing anchor to go out to meet them. An immediate action was deemed inevitable, at which the very next mail was bringing us the result.

By letters from Ulster, N. York, we learn that the Secretary of War left that place on the 2d inst. on his way to Sackett's Harbor. Information had reached Ulster, that Sir Geo. Prevost in person had gone with the British fleet and a large force to Fort George.

FOR THE STAR.  
To the Governor of Maryland.

NO. III.

**SIR**—The honors you so honorably gained during the war of the revolution, it was devoutly to be wished, would have never been permitted to fade, by an abandonment of the principles of the immortal Washington, in whose school you were educated, and under whose banners they were obtained.

In the war of our glorious revolution you bore a conspicuous part.—The Maryland Line distinguished itself on many occasions, and stands high on the roll of fame. Then, sir, we were divided into two parties, Whigs and Tories: The Whigs then rallied round the standard of Washington; the Tories then adhered to the King of Great Britain, and for any active opposition, were hushed down, were subjected to contempt, or dispatched by the merited gibbet; and this, sir, under the imposing auspices of that Washington whom you and all patriots then delighted to honor—and you will recollect, that it was then treason to be a Whig. But now, sir, when it is treason to be a Tory, how is the scene reversed!—what a positive demonstration of an unequivocal abandonment of those principles have ensued! How are you changed; and those very tokens who escaped that judgment which the principles of Washington would have inflicted, and yet live—live as monuments of ingratitude—these patriots are your patrons!—An old Tory makes a good federalist. Have any of them changed their principles, or failed, to the utmost of their power, to insinuate into their children—Beligion and politics are too often part of the inheritance.—As the twig is bent the tree inclines." The descendants of the old Tories, who have too generally embraced their fathers' principles—they also are your patrons!—I with pleasure declare there are some honorable exceptions. These Tories do not pretend to have changed their principles;—then, I ask, how have you identified yourself with them, but by your change?

Sir, how are the parties now divided? In the first is of America, and the friends of Great Britain.—He who is not for us is against us, as each now is in the revolution. The parties are now in character and principle, as positively divided into Whigs and Tories, as they were then.—And, sir, although the parties are so divided, and the Tories positively oppose the government of their country—a government established on the sovereignty of the people, secured to them by the sword of Washington and his army—whose constitution was framed by many of the patriots that achieved our independence, with Washington at their head—by whose wisdom it was secured, by whose spirit it was animated, and by whose advice it was adapted: Yet, sir, you identify with these Tories, and a British faction in this country, in a systematic opposition to this constitution, and its laws, to which you have sworn allegiance. Examine the character of your Counselors—one of them is the son of an old Tory, outlawed for his treason; whose estate was confiscated. The best civil officer in the gift of the government, after turning out the son of a Whig, was given to the son of an old Tory, and his brother appointed to a high military office, even the heads of the superior officers, to command the drafted militia in Baltimore, contrary to the oath taken by them, and the principles of that Washington, who founded the great archetype in military matters. Was this, sir, calculated to produce harmony in the army? or was it not intended to sow the seeds of discord among the officers? or to counsel them to resign, that you might be enabled to fill their places with your favorites? The act of Congress that authorized the dissolution of the States to appoint the officers to command the drafted militia, "out of the militia officers, or others," was so amended, by the insertion of the words "or others," to enable the Executive of Pennsylvania (where the *Enterprise* chose their officers) on each return to select to appoint them.

But is never was expected by any member of Congress, that the Executive of any State would have the temerity to select the whole corps of military officers, as a bribe when he was among them was so important, by appointing an inferior officer over his superiors, or by favoring in over them a private citizen, not even in the ranks, as in the case of Brigadier General Miller, in Baltimore, who was too much the soldier, I trust, to have solicited it.

Sir, you have also been charged with identifying yourself with the Charles-street "Knights of the Lathing Hatchet," whose little system and was not so numerous as it would have been, had they not been excited that murder could be committed according to law. It is true, that a Colonel's Inquest found Gola and Williams murdered from the Charles-street block-house: Can it be, that under the pretext of supporting the liberty of the press, *his* *little* *cause*, in the shape of an infamous libel, was to be established by the sword; and that if the innocent citizens approached their stricken castle, they were to be shot? The Report of the Baltimore Committee of Investigation, subscribed by a number of respectable federalists, states that Gola was shot in the street, before he had got within twenty yards of the house. If so, I hope it is not true that the little *Enterprise* is one of your private council.—Sir, if the Charles-street block-house case had happened in the "fast and noble libel," although she may "have done us no harm," what would have been the result? I am told, that a libel in England is expelled by the police; and the British a man, of middle passage, by the police. Judge Foster says, "That he who is inclined to kill, murder as an assassin, and then does the foul deed, is guilty of murder." Though a young Judge at Washington justified the act, in a charge to a Grand Jury, yet whether under the influence of the patriotic Strong, or the opinion of the way for gifts of Buckle, Hays, &c. is not ascertained. Sir, recollect that this libel is an English production: That with the finger of treason, he pointed out to the British, Havre de Grace, French Town, George Town and Fredericks Town, as the depositories of large public stores; that there were no fortifications for their defence; that the citizens were without arms or ammunition, and if they had them, they had no disposition to use them.—He gave a statement of the fortifications at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and at the City; and rejected in prospective at the destruction of Baltimore town, which he openly anticipated.—And, sir, you will not forget that about that time he boasted of the increase of his subscribers. In Congress he voted to feed the enemy, and voted against feeding, clothing or paying our own troops; and advised aids against Capt. Morris, who, by the order of the President, stopped several ships going with supplies to feed the enemy—such vain have been brought, as it is said: And to cap the climax, he defended the British in their platonic violations of the females at Hampton, although Warren admitted it; and he charged our troops in Canada with the like conduct, although the enemy never did.

Sir, how are the parties now divided? In the first is of America, and the friends of Great Britain.—He who is not for us is against us, as each now is in the revolution. The parties are now in character and principle, as positively divided into Whigs and Tories, as they were then.—And, sir, although the parties are so divided, and the Tories positively oppose the government of their country—a government established on the sovereignty of the people, secured to them by the sword of Washington and his army—whose constitution was framed by many of the patriots that achieved our independence, with Washington at their head—by whose wisdom it was secured, by whose spirit it was animated, and by whose advice it was adapted: Yet, sir, you identify with these Tories, and a British faction in this country, in a systematic opposition to this constitution, and its laws, to which you have sworn allegiance. Examine the character of your Counselors—one of them is the son of an old Tory, outlawed for his treason; whose estate was confiscated. The best civil officer in the gift of the government, after turning out the son of a Whig, was given to the son of an old Tory, and his brother appointed to a high military office, even the heads of the superior officers, to command the drafted militia in Baltimore, contrary to the oath taken by them, and the principles of that Washington, who founded the great archetype in military matters. Was this, sir, calculated to produce harmony in the army? or was it not intended to sow the seeds of discord among the officers? or to counsel them to resign, that you might be enabled to fill their places with your favorites? The act of Congress that authorized the dissolution of the States to appoint the officers to command the drafted militia, "out of the militia officers, or others," was so amended, by the insertion of the words "or others," to enable the Executive of Pennsylvania (where the *Enterprise* chose their officers) on each return to select to appoint them.

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God and Mammon. Recollect, that your creators have fallen, like Lucifer, never to rise again—and that you were educated in the school of Washington.

Queen Anne's, Sept. 14, 1813.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

FOR THE STAR.

In casting my eye over the Star of last Tuesday, I discovered a piece signed by the Honorable Robert Wright, stating that "after he had necessarily retired, that I asserted that by a letter to Monroe and Pinkney, Mr. Jefferson had directed Mr. Madison to instruct them to make the best treaty they could, although it contained no article for the protection of our seamen;—and as he was informed, called on him to deny it!"—in which statement I was not precisely represented. I asserted that Mr. Jefferson had directed Mr. Madison to instruct Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, that if they could not make a satisfactory treaty, embracing the subject of impressment, that they should close the negotiation without making any formal arrangement whatever.—But that they might make an informal arrangement on the several points, (including impressment), and that the President would recommend it to Congress, not to let the non-importation act go into operation.—and did not call on Mr. Wright to deny it, or correct me, I mistaken the fact; presuming, and believing at the time, that he was present. And by a reference to an official document, published by order of Congress, in March, 1806, containing letters from Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, of various dates in 1806 and 1807; and in the 2nd page Mr. Madison says (which give both the ground work and form to my remark): "The President thinks it more eligible, under all circumstances, that if no satisfactory or formal stipulation, on the subject of impressment be obtainable, the negotiation should be made to terminate, without any formal compact whatever; but with a mutual understanding, founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party will continue to maintain what is so informally settled. And you are authorized, in case an arrangement of this kind shall be satisfactory to the President, to give assurances that such an arrangement shall be duly respected in practice by the other party, more particularly on the subject of neutral trade and impressment, it will be earnestly and, probably, successfully recommended to Congress by the President, not to permit the non-importation act to go into operation." This letter containing the substance of the above, was written by Secretary Madison under the orders of President Jefferson, on the 2d of February, 1807, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, after the President had received their letter of November 18th, 1806, expressing their opinion of the probable result of the negotiation, and before the President knew of the final arrangement and treaty. This passage in the instructions was so worded, no doubt of each copy sent to the commissioners, as they were sure to see adherence to substance, without any stone for a slight departure from form; and I am considered it as amply a justification for my remark, as I could have had, or could have wished.

Mr. Wright further remarks, that he was informed that I declared I was opposed to the Fugate Bill, because of the clause authorizing the President to take the command of the fleet; but, that he might send them to Georgia, or Maine, or the Davis—(here, in substance, I am correctly represented)—and asks why I did not propose the following amendment: "Provided, that the President shall not be permitted to send them out of the Chesapeake," to which I answer, that the number contemplated by the Bill would avail nothing against an enemy, who has attacked the fleet with which it blocks our Bay, perhaps five times as many as the whole amount;—and the day being very extensive, and every available point having a right to demand for proportion of the defence, would scarcely afford a Barge to carry it.

These explanations, with the authority produced, will, I am perfectly certain, satisfy every candid mind, not only of the sincerity, but of the correctness of the remarks made by me at the time referred to.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

11th Sept. 1813.

FOR THE STAR.

TO MR. THOMAS DODSON.

**SIR,**  
A sacred regard for my own character, and a sense of duty to the community, prompt me, though reluctantly, to address you publicly on this occasion, in order to bring you to a recollection of some of your most prominent faults; and thus to let the disagreeable, and does not promote much truth, I will endeavor to awaken your mind to the consideration of truth. I accused you, sir, before the public, of having made declarations hostile to the best interest of our country, and repugnant to the warred wishes of our patriots, in regard to the war, and three brave and valiant men who have fought the battles of domestic war, and have sought the hostile field to meet our deadly and inveterate foe. I charged you of having said that you did not wish success to our troops in Canada; and I assert that when you were questioned on that subject, you did not deny the charge, but evaded it by declaring that if you did say so, you did not say so; for that they had not success there, neither do you believe they ever would. This charge, sir, I demand you shall put on a basis that will puzzle your judicial powers to overthrow.—I further assert, that you were heard to say, in regard to the arming the militia, that you hoped the federalists would have the majority, and prevent the arming of the militia. This charge, sir, rests on the testimony of very respectable gentlemen, who will support the allegation when called on.—I have thus, sir, been reluctantly compelled to hold you up to the inspection of the public, and think you will not like me the less for showing you some of your defections from the cause of your country and your God. The charges are well supported, and if contradicted, shall appear before the public in a way which you will not be able to evade. A regard to the character of your cloth, and to the Church to which you are a member, have here enclosed me to forbear exposing you to public view, in colors more appropriate to your real and true character, and those of sanctity which you have assumed: Nor should I have given this publicity to those charges now, if you had not lately lost sight of prudence, and richly denied the accusation I should have made against you, to a few individuals. I should have hoped that a returning sense of reason, justice and humanity, would have awakened your mind to the convictions of truth, and should have left you to those convictions; but finding you rather incorrigible, I have felt myself urged, by a sense of duty, to remind you of what I conceive to be necessary to your reformation, with a hope that you will see your error.

I am, sir, yours,

I thereby certify, that some time in the summer of 1812, I met Thomas Dodson, on the road between my house and William Jacob's store, and I began a conversation with him relative to the war;—and speaking of our troops entering Canada, I observed, I wished them success; when he replied, "I do not," and made off.

JOHN W. GLEAVES.

Sworn to, this 12th day of September, 1813, before me,

PARRAN TAYLOR,

Judge of the Peace.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.—on,  
"JUSTIFIABLE RETALIATION."

In time of peace, G. Britain wantonly fired up on the frigate Chesapeake, and not content with killing & wounding a great number of her crew, & depriving some others, & like a thief in the night, snatched off with her prey. One of the seamen thus stolen was inhumanly hanged; but the others were compelled by the American government to restore. Those who were slain, it was impossible to restore.

In time of peace, Great Britain also impressed THOUSANDS of our gallant Seamen, whom she confined on board her floating prison ships frequently flogged and otherwise insulted, and compelled to fight her battles.

In time of peace, she likewise rifled us of NINE HUNDRED and FIFTY MERCHANT MEN, which, with their cargoes, she appropriated to her own practical use.

These outrages, which she refused to make reparation, and which she persisted in continuing, produced, on the part of the U. States, an open and honorable declaration of war.

Since the war, our gallant Sailors have defeated their own rights, as well as the rights of their country. They have bravely fought for "Peace, Freedom and no taxation without representation." It would seem as if Heaven smiled on a righteous cause, & that the sword of justice was wielded by some supernatural power. In almost every naval action, our gallant tars have been wonderfully protected. The average loss of the enemy has been as eight or ten to one.—This may be considered as just retaliation on the British for the crimes of impressment.

Since the war, altho' we have lost about half a dozen public vessels, we have taken & destroyed 31 of the largest British frigates—5 brigs & sloops of war—and several packets & other armed vessels. This is good retribution for the attack on the Chesapeake.

Since the war, we have likewise captured upwards of FIVE HUNDRED BRITISH MERCHANTMEN. This, in part, is retaliation for the NINE HUNDRED stolen from us in time of peace. Should the war continue another year, the fear of a second world war would probably be procured.—In that case, "equal and exact justice" would be obtained. One thing, however, we believe the nation and government are determined upon—*to give up the War, or the Ship of State, till "Peace, Trade and Sailors' Rights" are fully established.*

THE WAR.

Since the commencement of the present hostilities, we have taken from the British the following vessels of war:

Frigates, 29 guns. 49 guns.

Brigs, 16 guns. 22 guns.

Sloops, 10 guns. 10 guns.

Brigs, 16 guns. 22 guns.

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# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

### Laying duties on Sugar refined within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January next, there be levied, collected and paid, upon all sugar which shall be refined within the United States, a duty of four cents per pound.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every refiner of sugar, who shall be such immediately before and on the first day of January next, shall, on the said day, and every refiner of sugar who shall be and become such after the said day, shall, twenty days at the least previous to commencing the business of refining sugar, make true and exact entry and report in writing to the collector, appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which shall be the house or building where he or she shall carry on, or intend to carry on, the said business, of every house or building where such business shall be by him or her carried on, or intended so to be, and of every pan or boiler, together with the capacity of each, which he or she shall have or employ for the purpose of refining sugar, and shall also give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition that he or she shall and will enter or cause to be entered, in a book or paper to be kept for that purpose, all sugar which he or she shall refine, or cause to be refined, and of the quantities, from day to day, by him or her sent out or caused to be sent out of the house or building where the same shall have been refined, and shall, on the first day of April, July, October and January, in each year, render a just and true account of all the refined sugar which he or she shall have sent out, or caused or procured to be sent out, from the first time of his or her entry and report aforesaid, until the day which shall first ensue of the days above mentioned, for the rendering of such account, and thereafter successively, from the time when such account ought to have been, and up to which it shall have been last rendered, until the day next thereafter, of the days above mentioned, for the rendering of such account, producing and showing therewith the original book or paper, wherein the entries from day to day, to be made as aforesaid, have been made; and he or she shall, at the time of rendering each account, pay or secure the duties which by this act ought to be paid upon the refined sugar in the said account mentioned, and if any such refiner shall omit to make any such entry or report, he or she shall forfeit and lose every pan or boiler which he or she shall have and use for the purpose of refining sugar, and shall also forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every such refiner shall yearly, being thereunto required by the collector aforesaid, make oath or affirmation, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that the accounts which have been by him or her rendered of the quantities of refined sugar by him or her sent out or procured or caused to be sent out of the house or building where the same shall have been manufactured, have been just and true.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and with design, falsely swear or affirm touching any of the matters herein before required to be verified by oath or affirmation, he or she shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every refiner of sugar shall at each time of rendering an account as herein before required, make a true and particular report of the buildings, pans and boilers which he or she, at any time since that of rendering his or her last account, hath used or kept, and shall then have, use or keep for carrying on the said business of refining sugar, on pain of forfeiting for each and every neglect or omission all such pans and boilers, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all refined sugar which shall have been manufactured or made within the United States in manner aforesaid, after the said first day of January next, whereof the duties aforesaid have not been duly paid or secured, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall upon default being made in the paying or securing of the said duties, be forfeited, and shall and may be seized as forfeited, by the collector aforesaid or officer of the customs.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for every such refiner of sugar, at his or her option, either to pay, upon the rendering of his or her account as aforesaid, the duties which shall thereby appear to be due and payable, with a deduction or abatement of six per cent. for prompt payment, or to give bond with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, to whom such account shall be rendered, for the payment of the said duties, at the expiration of nine months thereafter: Provided, That no person whose bond for any of the said duties shall remain unpaid, beyond the term allowed for the payment thereof, shall be entitled to fu-

ture credit for any of the said duties, so long as such bond shall remain unpaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the duties hereby laid upon sugar refined within the United States, shall and may be drawn back upon all such of the said sugar refined within the United States after the aforesaid first day of January next, which after the said day shall be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place: Provided, That no drawback shall be allowed on any exportation as aforesaid, in any instance where the same shall amount to less than twelve dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters to the benefit of the said allowance of drawback, he, she or they shall previous to the putting or lading any of the said refined sugar on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give six hours notice at the least to the proper officer of inspection of the port from which the said sugar shall be intended to be exported, of his or her intention to export the same, and of the number of packages containing the same, and the respective marks thereof, and the place or places where deposited, and of the place to which, and ship or vessel in which they or either of them shall be so intended to be exported; whereupon it shall be the duty of the said officer to inspect, by himself or deputy, the packages so notified for exportation, and the same after such inspection shall be laden on board the same ship or vessel of which notice shall have been given, and in the presence of the same officer or his deputy who shall have inspected the same; which officer, after the same shall have been so laden on board, shall certify to the collector of the customs for the district the quantity and particulars of the refined sugar so laden for exportation.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said allowance shall not be made unless the said exporter or exporters shall make oath or affirmation that the said sugar so notified for exportation and laden on board such ship or vessel is truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and is not intended to be re-laden with the United States, and that he or she doth verily believe that the duties thereupon charged by this act have been duly paid or secured to be paid; and shall also give bond to the collector of the customs, with two sureties, one of whom shall be the master or other person having the command or charge of the ship or vessel, in which the said sugar shall be intended to be exported, the other such sufficient person as shall be approved by the said collector, in the full value, in the judgment of the said collector, of the sugar so intended to be exported, with condition that the said sugar (the dangers of the seas and enemies excepted) shall be really and truly exported to and landed in some port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the said sugar shall not be unshipped from on board the said ship or vessel whereupon the same shall have been laden for exportation, with the said limits, or any ports or harbors of the U. States (ship wreck or other unavoidable accident excepted.)

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the said allowance shall not be paid until nine months after the said sugar shall have been so exported: Provided, That whenever the owner of any ship or vessel on board of which any such sugar is laden for exportation, shall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel from the port where such sugar is laden, that such ship or vessel is not going to proceed on the voyage intended, or the voyage is altered, it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for re-lading the same.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any of the said sugar, after the same shall have been shipped for exportation, shall be unshipped for any purpose whatever, either within the limits of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, or shall be re-laden within the United States, from on board the ship or vessel, wherein the same shall have been laden for exportation, unless the voyage shall not be proceeded on, or shall be altered as aforesaid, or unless in case of necessity or distress to save the ship and goods from perishing, which shall be immediately made known to the principal officer of the customs residing at the port nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be at the time such necessity or distress shall arise; then not only the sugar so unshipped, together with the cargo, vessels and cases containing the same, but also the ship or vessel, in or on board of which the same shall have been shipped or laden, together with the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, and also the ship, vessel, or boat into which the said sugar shall be unshipped or put, after the unshipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, shall be forfeited and may be seized by any officer of the customs or of inspection.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the bond to be given as aforesaid, shall, and may be discharged, by producing within one year from its date (if the same shall be shipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years, if shipped to any part of Asia or Africa; and if the delivery of the sugar in respect to which the same shall have been given, be at any place where a consul or other agent of the United States resides) a certificate of such consul or agent, or if there be no consul or agent, then a certificate of any two known and reputable

American merchants, residing at the said place, and if there be not two such merchants residing at the said place, then a certificate of any other two reputable merchants, testifying the delivery of the said sugar at the said place, which certificate shall in each case be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the master or mate or other like officer of the vessel in which the said sugar shall have been exported, and when such certificate shall be from any other than a consul or agent, or merchant of the United States, it shall be a part of the said oath or affirmation, that there were not, upon diligent enquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States, it shall be a part of the said oath or affirmation, that there was not, upon diligent enquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States at the said place: Provided, always, That in case of death, the oath or affirmation of the party dying shall not be deemed necessary: And provided further, That the said oath or affirmation, taken before the chief civil magistrate of the place of the place of the said delivery, and certified under his hand and seal, shall be of the same validity as if taken before a person qualified to administer oaths within the United States; or such bonds shall and may be discharged upon proof that the sugar so exported was taken by enemies, or perished in the sea, or destroyed by fire; the examination and proof of the same being left to the judgment of the collector of the customs, naval officer, and chief officer of inspection, or any two of them, of the place from which such sugar shall have been exported. And in cases where the certificates herein directed cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of such sugar shall nevertheless be permitted to offer such other proof as to the delivery of the said sugar, without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have; and if the same shall be deemed sufficient by the said collector, he shall allow the same, except when the drawback to be allowed shall amount to one hundred dollars or upwards; in all which cases the proof aforesaid shall be referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector aforesaid with whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or occur more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or occur, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state, hidden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
July 21, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.  
AN ACT  
Fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday in December next.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
July 27, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.  
TANNERY FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well adapted to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete mill shop. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale. The above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will show the same.

# WAR DEPARTMENT.

July 14, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the last Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

- 1st. At Detroit, Michigamme, Port Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.
- 2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
- 3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.
- 4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana & its vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.
- 5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.
- 6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.
- 7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.
- 8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.
- 9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.
- 10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.
- 11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.
- 12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.
- 13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.
- 14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.
- 15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.
- 16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17th. Proposals will be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts; and for the armories and other persons employed in the United States' Army at that place, from the 1st day of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eight ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to a and every of the commandants at fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to bear the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deduction of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall not be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG,  
of Robert Secord's.

September 14—3\*  
N. B. All those indebted to said estate is requested to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence can be given.

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.  
My late dwelling on Annapolis street, in Eastern, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

David Kerr, Junior.  
Eastern, July 27—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Run away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOE. He is small for his age, weighing when last clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

# TO BE RENTED.

The House and Lot at present occupied by Mr. Richard Harwood, on Goldborough street, for the next year. For further particulars apply at the Star Office, or to  
John W. Bordley.  
September 14—3

FOR RENT.  
The Store Room at present occupied by Mr. Carey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star Office.  
Aug. 17—3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Md.  
On application of Abraham Niece, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me, in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Abraham Niece having on oath declared that he had no property agreeable to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Abraham Niece: I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Abraham Niece be discharged from confinement, and be having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do the fore adjudge and order that the said Abraham Niece appear before the county court to be held at Eastern, in Talbot county, on the first Monday in next November term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors—and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order that the said Abraham Niece give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next November term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1813.

LEAMUEL PURNELL.  
True copy. Test—  
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
July 27—1222m: JST:10:21:21:05:19:27

NOTICE.  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaac Howard. He is 5 feet, 3 inches high, well made, supposed to be about 30 years of age, much tanned in the face with the small pox. His clothing, when committed, were a striped cotton waistcoat and pantaloons, a homespun tow shirt, a black fur hat, and a pair of old shoes. He has a small scar across his forehead, one on the left eye brow, and a scar on the left side of his under lip, by a scalding. Says he belongs to a Mr. James Ogg, of Baltimore county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.  
September 3, 1813—s

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Run away from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of PATER, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thickest pantaloons, of olive colour, and other articles not recollected. A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already changed his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned by the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by one, J. G. of Dorchester county, near Vienna factory, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith. He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centerville jail—and taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM F. BOURKE.  
Near Centerville, Queen Anna's county, Maryland, May 25—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.  
Run away from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred, one red striped vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn pair, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.  
Eastern, Md June 1—m  
G. T. The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself Stephen. He is about six feet high, stout and well made, supposed to be about 42 years of age. His clothing, when committed, were a cross-barred pair of cotton pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, an old hat, an old cotton shirt, a pair of canvas shoes, and a red coating doublet; says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Montgomery county (Ga. Shan Mills). The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.  
July 27, 1813—(Aug 10—s)

NOTICE.  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself Stephen. He is about six feet high, stout and well made, supposed to be about 42 years of age. His clothing, when committed, were a cross-barred pair of cotton pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, an old hat, an old cotton shirt, a pair of canvas shoes, and a red coating doublet; says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Montgomery county (Ga. Shan Mills). The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.



# FOR THE STAR.

**NEGATIVE.**—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Bell, Wm. Hall, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duval, Wright, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Wm. Williams, Spriggs—15.

The three first resolutions being adopted, the question was taken on assenting to the 4th resolution, and carried as follows:—

**AFFIRMATIVE.**—Messrs. Plater, Blackiston, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, Jno. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Hughtlett, McDonald, Abm. Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Perry, McCulloh, Robinson—39.

**NEGATIVE.**—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Wm. Hall, C. Bell, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duval, Wright, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Wm. Williams, Spriggs—15.

The question was then put, that the House assent to the 5th resolution, carried as follows:—

**AFFIRMATIVE.**—Messrs. Plater, Blackiston, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, Jno. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Lusby, HOGG, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Hughtlett, McDonald, Abraham Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, McCulloh, Robinson—39.

**NEGATIVE.**—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Bell, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duval, Wright, Stevens, Burgess, Evans, Donaldson, Wm. B. Williams, Spriggs—15.

The question was then put, that the House assent to the 6th resolution, and carried as follows:—

**AFFIRMATIVE.**—Messrs. Plater, Blackiston, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, Jno. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Lusby, HOGG, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Hughtlett, McDonald, Abraham Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, McCulloh, Robinson—39.

**NEGATIVE.**—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Bell, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duval, Wright, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Wm. Williams, Spriggs—14.

The 7th resolution was also adopted, and they were sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

On the 30th May, the Senate took into consideration the foregoing resolutions from the House of Delegates, & they were passed with the following amendments:

1. After the word "Miller," in the 2d resolution, insert "acting in obedience to the immediate orders of the President of the U. States."

2. Strike out the 4th resolution, together with the preamble to the same.

3. Strike out from the word "jurisdiction," in the 5th resolution, to the end of the whole of the resolutions, and insert "and when sailing under our flag."

The resolutions, as amended, were returned to the House of Delegates, which House, on the same day, took up the amendments received from the Senate; & the first and second being negatived, the question was put, that the House assent to the 3d amendment, and decided in the negative, as follows:

**AFFIRMATIVE.**—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Bell, Wm. Hall, Stansbury, L. Duval, Wright, Evans, Fordwood (of Jo.) Wm. Williams, Spriggs—11.

**NEGATIVE.**—Messrs. Plater, Blackiston, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Emerson, Stonestreet, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Bayly, A. E. Jones, Waller, Leconte, Evans, Lusby, Frey, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Graham, Potts, Delaplane, Jno. Stewart, Potter, Hughtlett, McDonald, Abm. Jones, Riggs, Robinson—35.

Washington, Sept. 21.

Copy of a letter from Isaac Hull, Esq. commanding naval officer on the station east of Port mouth, N. H.

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, 15th September, 1813.

**SIR,**  
I have the honor to forward you, by the mail, the flags of the late British brig Boxer, which were nailed to her mast head at the time she engaged and was captured by the U. S. brig Enterprise.

Great as the pleasure is that I derive from performing this part of my duty, I need not tell you how different my feelings would have been, could the gallant Barrows have had this honor.

He went into action most gallantly, and the difference of injury done the two vessels proves how nobly he fought.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

ISAAC HULL,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Thomas McDonough, Esq. commanding the U. S. naval forces on Lake Champlain.

U. S. Army President, near Plattsburg, 7 September 20th, 1813.

**SIR,**  
I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday from near the lines, having sailed from Burlington on the 6th inst. with an intention to fall in with the enemy, who were then near this place; having proceeded to within a short distance of the lines, I received information that they were at anchor there; soon after, they weighed and stood to the northward off the Lake—thus, if not acknowledged my ascendancy on the Lake evincing an unwillingness (although they had the advantage of situation, owing to the narrowness of the channel in which their galleys could work, when we should want room) to determine it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOS. MACDONOUGH,  
Hon. William Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

To delineate in true colours the state of our country, and the conduct of the enemies of our country, (for we have hidden, secret, internal enemies, as well as declared external enemies, to contend with) would require the pencil of a master; a task too difficult for me to execute. But I will, by taking a summary view of the prominent causes of contention, invite my fellow citizens to reflect seriously on our situation.

When our countrymen determined to shake off the shackles of arbitrary Britain, and assume our equal station among the nations of the earth, it was not merely to revenge ourselves for her oppressions—but that we might enjoy the privileges of freemen, under an independent government.

By asserting our rights, and compelling the mother country to discharge us from our former allegiance, we became enabled to assume sovereign power, and entitled to claim, with other independent nations, the benefits and advantages mutually guaranteed by the general laws of nations. We acquired a right, not only to claim reciprocal privileges, but we became a competent party to interfere in altering or amending those laws, in such a manner as may be mutually agreed on, for the general interest. And although it may be said, that the laws of nations, from the manner in which they have been enacted, or altered, or construed, or acted upon, cannot be very accurately defined, we can readily discover outrageous departures from long established usage and customs; and when Britain says we shall not sail a ship, but by her permission, and that our trade must be by her courtesy; and when France said that we should not suffer a British ship to speak an American, without incurring the loss of vessel and cargo—we cannot hesitate to say, there are no established laws to justify their pretensions; and unless we protest against, and resist, those lawless proceedings of both France and England, they will interpolate their principles into the laws of nations, and enforce them whenever they have the power and inclination to do so.

The unjustifiable conduct of France and England has long embarrassed a government which love peace; and every step, compatible with the national honor, has been taken to endeavor to induce those powers to respect our rights. The embargo, the wisest, strongest measure of government, had nearly coerced Britain to terms; but its severe pressure upon her, produced a great effort on her part—and British influence so completely pervaded the country, that the government relaxed in a measure, which it thought wise and prudent, through an erroneous principle of conciliation. Laws of non-intercourse and non-importation were enacted, forbidding all connection with those powers—and an impartial line of conduct was constantly pursued, until finally France having repealed her obnoxious decrees, and England still enforcing hers, we were compelled to take a decided stand against her, and an appeal to arms was determined on. This measure, so necessary to support the character of an independent nation, has not only not been approved of by the federal party, but they have, in a great measure, made it a party question; for although in conversation with individuals of that party, we may not discover a disposition to resist government, we cannot meet with many who approve the war—and we cannot, in any instance, find the federalists, acting as a party or community, approving of the measure. Nay, I will go further—they not only do not approve, but they most bitterly condemn it; and instead of defending their country's rights, they advocate the cause of the enemy—and if Great Britain estimates our pretensions, our abilities and resources, by their scale, she must have a most contemptible opinion of us.

It was with extreme reluctance she was compelled to acknowledge the independence of our country. Calculating on our situation and immense resources, possessing all the materials for an extensive commerce, she saw in prospective a powerful rival, and she has never ceased to oppose every obstacle to our prosperity. So long back as 1793, she seized all American vessels bound to France with provisions—this was a strictly legal trade: For this outrage on neutral rights, she pretended to make compensation;—that is, she paid freight and charges, for a few cargoes which would have made fortunes for the owners, if they had been suffered to go to their destined ports—This ought to have been considered a just cause of war. In 1806 she adopted a system of blockade by proclamation, intercepting a thousand miles of sea-coast by a dash of the pen; and contrary to all usage or custom, in defiance of all law, seized and made prize of American vessels, when scarcely out of sight of our own coast, because bound to a proclaimed port—This was another cause of war. Her orders in council of 1807, by which she made it a sufficient cause of capture that a vessel should clear for any port of France, or of her allies, and under which rule she condemned 1000 of our vessels, was another cause of war. She has long been in the practice of seizing American citizens, on board of American vessels, and compelling them to serve on board their ships, and even to fight against their country. This is conduct of the greatest turpitude, and if we had no other charges against her, ought to rouse the resentment of every freeman in the country.—She has also instigated the savages on our frontiers, to acts of cruelty (before we declared war against her) furnishing them with arms and ammunition, and

now receives from them human scalps at stipulated prices. Those I think are sufficient causes of war, without enumerating others; and I believe there are very few men in the United States, or elsewhere, who understand the subject in dispute, who think we ought to be satisfied with that scanty portion of trade allowed us by the orders in council of 1807, and compelled to trace that limited path on the ocean, the great highway of nations, which she shall think proper to designate, without an effort to enlarge our privileges; and that we ought servilely to acquiesce in the insolent mandate of a petty British Boatswain, and summon the crews of our vessels for his inspection, and suffer him to force into a loathsome service, the natural-born citizens of America.

The government of the United States is founded on the affections of the people, it is a government completely under the control of the community, it is a government under which the general mass of the people have more power than under any other now in operation, and it cannot be abolished without the consent of the majority. To give stability to the government, and to insure the support of the people; they ought to be convinced that the laws are just and administered with impartiality. The law declaring war against G. Britain was a legitimate act of the constituted authorities, it passed by a very decided majority of the Legislature; after mature deliberation, it was a measure justified by the conduct of G. Britain, and approved of by an immense majority of the nation, and therefore ought to be supported by the minority, for no friend to the constitution and the country ought to balance his own and a foreign government. I don't mean to say that because a law has been regularly enacted, and has received the sanction of every branch of the government, that therefore the people are bound to approve it and support its authors, for that would be denying the subject of free suffrage, the basis of our civil institutions; but if the people are convinced that a declaration of war was a just and necessary measure, and indispensable to maintain our national character, it ought not to be considered a deviation from strict political principle, to vote for men who reprobate the measure and throw every obstacle in the way of success, it might not be considered a party question. War is certainly a great calamity, and the present state of things is sincerely to be regretted, and if the crisis has been produced by the erroneous measures of our rulers, or to gratify their ambitious views, they ought to be made to feel the power we possess, and be hurled from their stations, in a constitutional way, but if they have been compelled to adopt the measure to maintain our honor and the rights of the nation, if the people think the constitution worthy their support they must co-operate with the constituted authorities, to prosecute the war to a successful termination, to continue the contest until G. Britain shall consent to make compensation for illegal captures under her orders; a measure which she has pretended to justify as retaliatory on her powerful enemy (and if she defends them only on that ground, she indirectly acknowledges their unjust operation on us, and therefore ought to make retaliation), to continue the war until she shall properly respect our flag, and relinquish the practice of entering on board American ships on the ocean, for the purpose of taking therefrom any part of the crew.

Then let every man reflect on the cause, and the probable consequences of the war, if we are, & intend to continue, an independent nation, do we ask more than ought to be conceded? If our pretensions are just ought we not to unite heart and hand, to compel the enemy to terms? If we have long delayed to enforce our rights, ought we therefore to surrender them forever?

The war so far as it has progressed, has been decidedly in our favor, and although in some instances we have sustained losses on the land for want of military talents, or want of patriotism, (not to make use of harsher terms) in our commanding officers, yet in no instance has there been evidence, of want of courage in the ranks, and in many instances, traits of undaunted bravery has been manifested, which would have done honour to veterans who had been long practised in the art of war. On the ocean we have gained immortal glory, our flag has in no case been dishonored, we have snatched the trident from our haughty foe, and have fixed a stigma on her naval character, which will never be obliterated, we have lost some of our ships, but not so many as under the orders in council, in the same length of time a few of our defenceless villages have been burnt but the flames have scared the British character so severely that the scar will never be effaced. We have expended a good deal of money, but the nation is rich notwithstanding Federal assertion to the contrary; the country will not feel the expense, it is trifling compared with the value of our stake.—Many of our citizens have been compelled to perform military duty, to defend our shores, and although there are very few who can conveniently spare the time, or bear the fatigues of a camp, the duty has been generally performed with cheerfulness, and even the poor man whose dependence is his daily wages, exults in the efforts he has made, to defend a government which protects him in all the privileges of a freeman, and only asks in return a few days service, when the country is invaded, this is all the return he can make for the protection of his life and liberty, and we can daily hear them

boasting that they have dared the savage foe. Then let us heartily maintain the conflict, the enemy knows our claims are just, she respects "as for the standard we have taken," all the world is on our side, and we must triumph if we are true to ourselves.

C. TO.  
Cecil, Sept. 22 1813.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.  
U. S. Brig Niagara, off the Western Sister, head of Lake Erie, Sept. 20, 1813—4 P. M.

**SIR,**  
It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal Victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, have this morning surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.  
U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put in Bay 13th Sept. 1813.

Sir, In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this Lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered from Put in Bay, where I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward; formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within cannon distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnall, who I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. A half past two, the wind springing up, Capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel the Niagara gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooner which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted.—At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very badly injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and sloop, from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and cannon distance, under the direction of Capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen.—Lt. Yarnall, first of the Lawrence, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest (doing duty as Lt.) and sailing master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of Lt. Brook of the marines and midshipman Laub, both of the Lawrence, and midshipman John Clarke of the Scorpion: they were valuable and promising officers.—Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipman Claxton and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Niagara, Lt. Smith and Edwards, and midn. Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner.—Capt. Brevoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution. Lt. Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Ariel, Lt. Packet, and Scorpion, sailing master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service, Capt. Elliott speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath, purser, who had been dispatched in a boat previous to my getting on board the Niagara.

and, being a seaman, since the vessel has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes. Of Capt. Elliott, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment, and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The captain and first Lt. of the queen Charlotte, and first Lt. of the Detroit, were killed.—Capt. Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the Lady Prevost, severely wounded. The commander of the Hunter and Chippewa slightly wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain, it must, however, have been very great.

Very respectfully,  
I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. William Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. schooner Ariel, Put in Bay, 13th Sept. 1813.

**SIR,**  
I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst. to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested Gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and there wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them.

The Lawrence has been so entirely cut up, it is absolutely necessary she should go into a safe harbor. I have therefore directed Lieut. Yarnall to proceed to Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action. I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place, and moor them for the present. The Detroit is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The queen Charlotte is a much superior vessel to what has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a large fine schooner.

I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise Capt. Barclay, who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible, and I had no doubt you would allow me to parole him. He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life. There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many who have families.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Statement of the force of the British squadron.

Ship	Force
Queen Charlotte	17 guns—1 on pivot & 2 howitzers.
Sch'r. Lady Prevost	13 do. 1 do.
Brig. Hunter	10 do.
Sloop. Little Belt	3 do.
Sch'r. Chippewa	1 do. and 2 swivel's
63 guns.	
Now—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.	
Statement of the force of the United States' squadron.	
Brig. Lawrence	20 guns.
Niagara	23 do.
Caledonia	3 do.
Sch'r. Ariel	4 do. (1 lost early in action.)
Scorpion	2 do.
Somerset	2 do. and 2 swivel's.
Sloop. Trippe	1 do.
Sch'r. Tigress	1 do.
Porcupine	1 do.
54 guns.	

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly one hundred.

List of killed and wounded on board the U. States' squadron under command of O. H. PERRY, Esq. in the action of 10th Sept. 1813, viz.:

ON BOARD THE LAWRENCE.

**KILLED.**  
John Brooks, Lieutenant Marines  
Henry Laub, Midshipman  
Christian Mayhew, Qr. Master  
James W. Allen, Seaman  
Joseph Kennedy, do.  
John C. Kelly, private in the—Regt.  
John Smith, Seaman  
William Cranston, o. s.  
Andrew Michael, seaman  
Sohn Hoffman, o. seaman  
Charles Poling, seaman  
Nelson, do.  
James Jones, do.  
John Rose, do.  
James Cart, sail maker's mate  
Thomas Butler, seaman  
Wilcox Mays, carpenter's mate  
James Brown, seaman  
Ethelred Sykes, landsman  
Philip Sharpley, corporal marines  
Jesse Harland, private  
Abner Williams, do—22.

**WOUNDED.**  
John J. Yarnall, First Lieut. slightly  
Dubney Forrest, Second do.  
Wm. N. Taylor, Sailing Master do.  
Samuel Hambleton, Purser severely  
Thomas Claxton, Midshipman do.  
Augustus Swartwout, do.  
Jenas Stone, Carpenter slightly  
Wm. C. Keen, Master at Arms slightly  
Francis Mason, Qr. Master severely  
John Newen, do. do.  
Joseph Lewis, do. do. slightly  
Ezekiel Fowler, do. do.  
John E. Brown, gr. gunner severely  
William Johnson, boatswain's mate severely  
James Mchay, do. slightly

George Cornell, carpenter, mate slightly  
Thomas Hammond, armorer do.  
William Thompson, seaman severely  
George Varnum, do. do.  
James Moore, do. do.  
William Roe, do. do.  
Joseph Denning, do. do.  
William Darling, do. do.  
John Clay, do. do.  
Stephen Fairfield, do. do.  
George Williams, do. do.  
Linnon Huse, do. do.  
James Waddington, do. do.  
John Burnham, do. do.  
John Burdett, do. do.  
Andrew Blatison, do. do.  
Jeremiah Easterbrook, o. s. do.  
Henry Schreier, do. do.  
Benoni Price, do. do.  
Thomas Robinson, do. do.  
Peter Kinsley, do. do.  
Nathan Chapman, do. do.  
Thomas Hill, do. do.  
Barney McClair, o. s. do.  
William Dawson, do. do.  
Westerly Johnson, do. do.  
Samuel Sprywood, do. do.  
Francis Cummings, o. s. slightly  
Thomas Reed, do. do.  
Charles Vanlyre, do. do.  
William Simpson, do. do.  
Jesse Williams, do. do.  
James Hadley, do. do.  
James Bird, do. do.  
Wm. Burnett, do. do.  
Wm. Baggs, do. do.  
David Christie, do. do.  
Henry Vanpole, do. do.  
Thomas Telf, do. do.  
Elijah Partin, do. do.  
John Adams, do. do.  
Charles Harrington, do. do.  
Wm. B. Perkins, do. do.  
Nathaniel Wade, do. do.  
Newport Hazard, do. do.

[On the morning of the action the sick list of the Lawrence contained thirty one unfit for duty.]

ON BOARD THE NIAGARA,  
KILLED.  
Peter Morel, seaman  
Isaac Hardy, o. s.—2.  
WOUNDED.  
John J. Edwards, Lieutenant  
John C. Cummings, Midshipman  
Edward Martin, seaman  
Wm. Davis, o. s.  
Joshua Trappill, marine  
Ronell Hall, o. s.  
George Platt, o. s.  
Elias Wiley, o. s.  
Henry Davidson, o. s.  
John M. Strickland, o. s.  
John Freeman, o. s.  
James Lanford, s.  
Thomas Wilson, s.  
Charles Davidson, s.  
Daniel Bennett, s.  
John Filton, boatswain, mate  
Sergeant Mason, marine  
Corporal Scott, do.  
Thomas Miller, marine  
John Rums, do.  
Geo. M'Donnelly, do.  
Geo. Scofield, do.  
Samuel Cochran, do.—25.  
[On the morning of the action, the sick list of the Niagara contained twenty eight unfit for duty.]

ON BOARD THE CALEDONIA,  
WOUNDED.  
James Artus  
Isaac Perkins } slightly—3.  
James Phillips }

ON BOARD THE SOMERS,  
WOUNDED.  
Charles Ordeau  
Godfrey Bowman—2.

ON BOARD THE AMEL,  
KILLED.  
John White, boatswain, mate—1.  
WOUNDED.  
William Sloss, o. s. slightly  
Robert Wilson, do.  
John Lucas, landsman, do.—3.

ON BOARD THE TRIPPE,  
WOUNDED.  
Isaac Green, soldier, 26th regt. badly  
John Niles, do. 17th slightly—2.

ON BOARD THE PORCUPINE,  
None killed or wounded.

ON BOARD THE SCORPION,  
KILLED.  
John Clark, midshipman  
John Syhamamer, landsman—2.

ON BOARD THE TIGRESS,  
None killed or wounded.

RECAPITULATION.  
[Two days previous to the action 57 men unfit for service in the small vessels.]

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Lawrence	22	61	83
Niagara	3	25	27
Caledonia		3	3
Somers		2	2
Ariel	1	3	4
Trippie		2	2
Scorpion	2		2
	27	94	123

S. HAMBLETON, Purser.  
O. H. PERRY,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

### CHAUNCEY'S CRUIZE.

Extract of a letter from Comm. Isaac Chauncey to the Sec'y of the Navy, dated Sept. 13, 1813.

On board the U. S. ship Gen. Pike, off Duck Island.

SIR,

On the 7th at day light, the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with Niagara River, wind from the southward. Made the signal, and weighed with the fleet (prepared for action) and stood out of the River after him; he immediately made all sail to the northward. We made sail in chase with our heavy ships. In tow and have continued the chase all round the Lake night and day until yesterday morning, when he succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay, which is so little known to our pilots and said to be full of shoals that they are not willing to make me in there. I shall, however, (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind) endeavour to watch him so close as to prevent his getting out upon the Lake.

During our long chase we frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy, but our heavy sailing schooners prevented our closing with them, until the 11th off Genesee River, we carried a breeze with us while he lay becalmed within about three quarters of a mile of him when he took the breeze and we had a running fight of 1-2 hours, but

by his superior sailing he escaped me and ran into Amherst Bay yesterday morning. In the course of our chase on the eleventh, I got several broadsides from this ship upon the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury as many of the shot were seen to strike him, and people were observed over the side plugging shot holes. A few shot struck our hull and a little rigging was cut, but nothing of importance—not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force both in guns & men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have & heaves a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the Madison and the Sylph have each a schooner constantly in tow, yet the others cannot sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gives him decidedly the advantages, and puts it in his power to engage me when and how he chooses.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.  
Hon. WILLIAM JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF DORCHESTER COUNTY!

HITHERTO, my fellow citizens, I have rejected all solicitations, (and much has been made to me) to offer myself a candidate for a seat in the Legislature: I did so, because it would not suit my domestic convenience, and I was not desirous of engaging in the strife of politics. In presenting to you now, as a candidate, I assure you that my motives are entirely unconnected with views of a political nature. I shall avoid all discussions that may be calculated to sow discord in the community, or to fan the flame of that party spirit which unhappily prevails in the land. My sole object is to endeavour to relieve you, as well as myself, from those burthens which are about to fall heavily upon us, and which we are much less able to pay, than in more prosperous times, when commerce flourishes, and the grain of the country can find a market. After much enquiry, I have become fully convinced that the coffers of this State contain funds amply sufficient to defray all the exigencies of the State; and to relieve us at the same time from the additional taxes about to be imposed on us.

The Congress of the U. States have passed a law, by which a tax of THREE MILLIONS of dollars is to be levied, apportioned to the several States, according to their respective representations. One hundred and fifty one thousand nine hundred and twenty three dollars, is the portion of Maryland.—This sum will be levied on your property, and collected by persons under the authority of the national government. I ask you, my fellow citizens, if you are prepared to pay this enormous sum of money, exclusively of being pestered by tax-gatherers? Are you willing, in addition to the assessments of the Levy Court, almost as large a sum as is now levied on you as a county charge? Are you able to pay so great a sum as falls to your lot, out of the one hundred and fifty one thousand nine hundred and twenty three dollars, without a sacrifice of your property, at a period of so general failure in the means of getting money? If I judge rightly of your inclination and interest, you are neither willing nor able to pay such heavy additional assessments; although I cannot do you so much injustice as to believe, that your unwillingness to contribute to the national wants, proceeds from any hostility to your legitimate government, nor from a want of spirit and patriotism, to give a part of the means for carrying on that war, to a speedy and an honorable close, which has been forced on us, by one of the most abandoned & profligate Courts that disgraces the Christian world. But, you will ask, how are you to avoid, in a constitutional way, the payment of those taxes, for levying which, the laws have already passed, and must be soon executed? How are you to prevent a sacrifice of your property to raise the money, when the product of your labors is rotting in your granaries for the want of a market? In reply, I will state, that to relieve yourselves from this weighty incumbrance of your reduced means, is, in my opinion, fully in your power; provided only, you will elect men as members of Assembly, who will avail themselves of a provision made by Congress for relieving the people of those taxes, where it should be in the power of the Legislature to pay them. This provision extends to an allowance of fifteen per cent. to be deducted from the quota of the State, on the payment of the balance into the Treasury before a certain day.—Fifteen per cent. on the portion of direct tax allotted to Maryland, would amount to twenty two thousand seven hundred & eighty eight dollars, and would thus reduce the quota to one hundred and twenty nine thousand one hundred and thirty five dollars. The State of Maryland is worth sixteen hundred and eleven thousand dollars. The annual revenue is not only adequate to the expenses of the State, but leaves a large surplus, which has heretofore either lain idle in the Treasury, or been vested in Bank Stock; but would now, with the addition of a small sum, which could be obtained at six per cent. in Baltimore, be sufficient to pay this State's quota of direct tax, and that without any diminution of the funds of the State, if it is desirable that those funds shall not be diminished. As war is the trade of our enemy, it is rational to calculate that the one in which we are engaged may last ten years—should such be the fact, and the Legislature make provision out of the resources of the State, for the payment of our share of the direct tax, there would be a saving to the good peo-

ple of Maryland of nearly two hundred thousand dollars in that time. There is no specific object in view, for which the funds of the State are suffered to accumulate—your assessments are as great as they were fifteen or twenty years ago, when the State was comparatively poor; and it is a fair estimate, judging from the past, that should our Treasury be worth five millions of dollars, our country charges would not be lessened, and we should never feel the benefits of this vast accumulation of wealth any more than we have hitherto done, or as if it was not in existence. No appropriation of the State funds, of consequence, has been made, until the last extra session of the Legislature, and that in reality merely nominal, for it is yet to be executed: that is an appropriation for placing arms in the hands of the people.

Almost every man whom I address, lives in a situation accessible to the enemy, & liable to have his wife and daughter ravished, by those who fight the battles of the "bulwark of our religion," as the wives and daughters of the citizens of Hampton were, without the means of resistance; while we know of no other act of this extra Legislature, which put the State to such an immense expense in these times of poverty, but the election of a Senator of the United States through fear, perhaps, that the people would defeat the election of their favourite Candidate, should they wait for a regular session of the Assembly.

You must not expect, my countrymen, that I shall repair to your respective habitations, to solicit you to *save yourselves from the payment of taxes*. If you prefer a sacrifice of your property in order to pay the taxes, and if you are desirous that the funds of the State shall always be hoarded up, merely to furnish some future tyrant with the means of making you slaves, do not vote for me—but vote for men who will rejoice to see you writhing under heavy burthens; who will smile at your embarrassments; who will revile the government, and WHISPER TO THEMSELVES, THESE THINGS WILL BRING US INTO POWER.

THOMAS E. WAGGAMAN.  
Fair-View, Aug. 25th, 1813.

### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1813.

The brilliant appearance of this morning's Star, as the harbinger of the glorious news of the success of the American arms on Lake Erie, will be received by every real American with that rapture which love of country always inspires; and can but strengthen the heretofore wavering as to the ultimate issue of the present contest. Let them rally round the standard of their government, and by their free and independent votes on Monday NEXT, discard from the Councils of State all political clings.

### FOR THE STAR.

If the federalists would rely for success on the merits of their cause, they might claim some credit for consistency.—But knowing that the is-tributing to its base, they find it necessary to resort to subterfuge and misrepresentation; and assuming the name of the Cause, they appear frequently under false colours.

It appears that they have on many occasions, claimed credit for adopting a measure, which was exclusively the act of the Democrats, and which, at the time of its adoption, received the most decided federal opposition—and it is really astonishing that they can have the assurance to assert, in the face of the most direct evidence to the contrary, that they were in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage, and of the law which gave the poor man a right to vote at elections.

On reference to the Journal of the Legislature of Maryland, we find that "A bill to alter and amend so much of the Constitution and Form of Government as requires property qualification for voters at elections," passed the House of Delegates, Dec. 25, 1797.—It was sent up to the Senate (which body at that time was unanimously federal) and instantly rejected.

A similar bill was introduced into the House of Delegates in 1798, both branches being then federal, and referred to the next session.

It was again tried in 1799, and passed the lower House, but rejected again by the same Senate, as soon as they received it.

In 1800 the measure was again attempted, and a bill brought in by Mr. Lloyd, of Talbot, who, much to his credit, ably defended its principles.—The bill passed the House by a handsome majority, but it was again rejected by the same federal Senate.

In 1801, a new Senate having been elected, and both branches of the Legislature being democratic, the bill passed both Houses for the first time, and in 1802 it was confirmed.

On examining the votes and proceedings of the Legislature, we find that Mr. Young, one of the candidates for Caroline, voted for an amendment to the bill, which conferred the right of voting on free blacks, and he voted for the bill when thus amended. In 1799 Mr. Potter, of Calverton, voted against the bill altogether, and although in some instances a few of the federal members in the lower House have pretended to support the measure, they knew they were securely entrenched behind a body which invariably opposed it—and in two instances, the Senate scarcely let the odious thing approach their table: it was seized on its first appearance, read immediately by special order, and put to sleep.

In 1800, when this Senate's time was drawing to a close, the House of Delegates decidedly democratic, and democracy evidently gaining ground in the State, they did condescend to consider the subject, and several communications passed between the two Houses; but although federalism was at her last gasp, she still adhered to her principles, and declared with her dying breath, that money ought to confer the privilege of voting.

In 1801 she was completely prostrate, and in 1802 the law was confirmed.—Thus then it clearly appears, that this was a measure of the democrats.—And as they were willing, at the time, to encounter the abuse of their opponents, they will now take to themselves all the credit of the measure; and they claim from the men whose privilege has been extended, the exercise of that privilege in favor of their patrons.

The federalists, as a majority, or public body, were always opposed to giving the poor man a right to vote; and they did not hesitate to declare

their disapprobation of the measure, when it was adopted. The head of the federal party in Maryland at that time (Judge Chase) declared in open Court, that it was a ruinous measure—that property ought to be the criterion of qualification for voters, or we should have no security in society. We know how cordially federalists echo or adopt the sentiments of their leaders, and we ought to exert every nerve, to prevent them getting a majority in the Legislature.—At any rate they ought not to be suffered to rise on the shoulders of those who stand erect by democratic exertions.

### VOTER.

Caroline County, Sept. 1813.

By returns received from 96 towns the votes for Governor stand thus:  
For Galusha 10,664  
For Chittenden 9,054  
Making a majority for Galusha of 1,610  
At the Congressional election in Dec. last, the votes stood as follows:  
For Skinner 9,623  
For Chittenden 5,388  
Republican majority in Dec. 4,235  
Whereby it appears there has been a Republican gain in these towns since Dec. of 937  
From returns from 28 towns, not compared with the Dec. returns, the votes stand thus:  
For Galusha 1,495  
For Chittenden 2,961

### FOR THE STAR.

Receipt to make Wine.

To a barrel of pure Cyder, made of sound clean apples, add two gallons of Honey, (or sufficient to make an egg swim) as soon as pressed.—When the fermentation ceases and the sediment settles, rack it off into a clean cask, and add two gallons French Brandy; add also the white of five eggs and half a pint of new milk, beat well together, and place it in a cellar.—It will be fit for use by mid-summer. Brandy, or Honey, or Loaf Sugar, (which is a very good substitute) may be added to please the taste, at any time.—Thus a pleasant Wine may be made for less than fifty cents per gallon.

### Leisure hours of the Press.

NOTICE.—Certain persons concerned in publishing & circulating in this City the *Ticker*, (a weekly paper printed in Philadelphia) we understand, have been indicted by the grand jury at the present quarter sessions, and are to be tried as common libellers and disturbers of the public peace.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS!

"FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT."

### FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Alleghany County.  
Upton Bruce, Thos. Greenwell,  
B. Tomlinson, S. Porter.

Washington County.  
John T. Mason, Marin Kersner,  
Frisby Tilghman, William Gabby.

Prince-Georges County.  
Wm. Worthington, Samuel Sprigg,  
Robert W. Bowie, Horat. C. M'Leary.

Frederick County.  
Thomas Hawkins, John Schley,  
Joshua Cockey, J. Getzendanner.

Calvert County.  
Richard Ireland, Bennet Sollers,  
Stephen S. Johns, Daniel Kent.

Baltimore County.  
T. E. Stansbury, George Warner,  
George Harryman, Beal Randall.

Anne-Arundel County.  
John S. Bell, Thomas Sellman,  
William Hall, 9d. Thomas B. Dorsey.

Herford County.  
John Forwood, Israel Maulsby,  
F. J. Dailam, John Forwood.

Cecil County.  
Daniel Sherredine, Tho's. W. Veazey,  
Thomas Williams, John Groome.

Kent County.  
William R. Stewart, William Moffett,  
James Harris, Benjamin Massey.

Queen-Ann's County.  
Samuel Burgess, Thomas Emory,  
Th. Wright (of S.), Robert Stephens.

Talbot County.  
Samuel Stevens, Jr. John Bennett,  
Daniel Martin, Jonathan Spencer.

Caroline County.  
Thomas Saulsbury, Peter Willis,  
Thomas Culbreth, John Boon.

Dorchester County.  
Th. E. Waggoner, George Leve,  
A. S. Stanford, Wm. Groguegan.

MARRIED, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Baine, Mr. Thomas HAYWARD, of this county, to Mrs. MARY BORN, of Cambridge.

### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and payable the 4th of October, to the Stockholders or their representatives.

James Earle, Cash'r.  
Easton, Sept. 22, 1813—(28)—3

### NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SNYDER & JEFFERS, Hatters, Easton, are informed that the accounts of said concern must be closed, without delay—those neglecting will have their accounts put into officers hands for collection.—Those having claims, will bring them in to the subscriber.

John W. Sherwood,  
Surviving partner of S. & J.

sept. 28—3

### WAS LOST OR MISLAID.

A few days since, a manuscript paper, which will be found upon reading it, to belong to the subscriber. It contains one sheet and an half of paper.—It can be of no use to any person. The person finding or giving information of it, will be rewarded.

Thomas Jones, Jun'r.

sept. 23—m

### NOTICE.

### CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

September 20, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution will please take notice, that the second instalment of *Five Dollars*, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer Stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board—  
J. Strett, Cash'r.

sept. 28—10

### ROBERT SPENCER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE—

Superfine Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Brown, Chisel, Carbs, Scarlet and Drab Cloths, Cassimores; Bedford, Imperial and Copatition Ties and Velvets  
Flannels, Costings, Kerseys, Plains, Blankets, Vettings assorted  
Wool, Cotton and Silk Hosiery  
Fine Irish Linens and Shirting Muslins  
Russia and Irish Sheetings  
Ticklenburgh  
Hessians  
Calicoes  
Cambric and Domestic Gingham  
Ladies' long and short white and coloured Gloves  
Men's Gloves  
Cambric and Fancy Muslins  
Crapes  
Umbrellas  
Whips  
Madders,  
Linen, & WINES,  
Sherry  
French Brandy  
Jamaica Spirit  
Whiskey (of a superior quality)  
Teas, Coffee  
Brown and Loaf Sugars  
White Havana do. (suitable for preserving), &c. &c. &c.  
All which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.  
Easton, sept. 28—3

### WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,

TEA DEALER & GROCER,

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Notifies his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best POWDER, that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all size guns. Also, PATENT SHOT of all sizes, very perfect & round, Gun Flints—a large and choice assortment of OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.  
All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.  
Baltimore, september 28—7q

### IN CHANCERY,

August 9, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Draper, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 9th day of October next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 9th day of September next.

The Report states that one Lot containing 284 1/2 acres and 20 perches, sold at \$7 16 1/2 per acre; the other Lot containing 302 3/4 acres 23 perches, sold at \$6 52 per acre.  
True Copy—  
James P. Heath, Reg. C. C.  
sept. 18—5

### FOR RENT.

And possession given the first of January next.

The dwelling and store house now occupied by Mr. John Meredith, opposite the Court House in Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber in St. Michaels.

Impey Dawson.

sept. 23—8

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, Maryland, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal estate of William Blackwell, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the legal vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next 1814, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand the 22d September, 1813.

John Lynch, Adm'r

Will annexed of Wm. Matthews, dec'd.

september 28—3

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Webster, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the thirty-first day of March next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of September, Anno Domini, 1813.

Francis Webb,

Acting adm'r of Th. Webster, dec'd.

sept. 28—3

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost by the subscriber, on Wednesday the 23d inst. a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing twenty dollars, in three notes, one of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, all of the Bank of Smyrna; and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner, amongst which were two notes of hand, one drawn by William Lippely, lately deceased.—Payment of the notes will be stopped. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book, and will return it to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

Thomas Godwin.

Centerville, sept. 24—8

### THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living in New Market, Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 5th of September, inst. a bright white negro man, late the property of Thomas Webster, deceased, of said county. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, smiling countenance, but down look when spoken to. Whoever takes up said negro, and lodges him in jail, so that the subscriber gets him, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges if he's home.

Francis Webb,

Acting adm'r of Thomas Webster, dec'd.

sept. 28—3

# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

Laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise and of ships and vessels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January next, there shall be levied collected and paid, for the use of the United States, upon all sales by way of auction, as hereinafter described, which shall be made within the United States, the respective rates and duties following, to wit: The sum of one dollar for every hundred dollars of the purchase money arising by sale at auction of goods wares and merchandise; and the sum of five cents for every hundred dollars of the purchase money arising by sale at auction of ships or vessels; and at the same rate for any greater or lesser sum, excepted; the said respective rates and duties to be paid by the auctioneer or person making such sales at auction, out of the monies arising from each and every such sale: *Provided, always,* That nothing in this act contained shall extend to any sale or sales by auction of goods, wares and merchandise, made pursuant to the execution of any rule, order, decree, sentence or judgment of any court of the United States or of any State, or made in virtue of or by force of any distress for rent, or other cause for which a distress is allowed by law; or made in consequence of any bankruptcy or insolvency, pursuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or insolvencies; or made in consequence of any general assignment of property and effects for the benefit of creditors; or made by or on behalf of executors or administrators; or made pursuant to the directions of any law of the United States, or either of them, touching the collection of any tax or duty; or disposal by auction of public property of the United States or of any State; not to any such sale or sales by auction of ships, their tackle, apparel & furniture, or the cargoes thereof, which shall be wrecked or stranded within the United States, and sold for the benefit of the insurers or proprietors thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person after the first day of January next, shall exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer, by the selling of any goods, wares and merchandise whatsoever by auction, or by any other mode of sale, whereby the best or highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser, unless such person shall have a license or other special authority, continuing in force pursuant to some law of a State, or issued pursuant to the directions of this act, on pain of forfeiting for every such sale at auction the sum of four hundred dollars, together with the sums or duties payable by this act upon the goods, wares and merchandise so sold: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to require a license for the sale at auction of any estate, goods, chattels, or other thing, which by this act are not made liable to duty or exempted from duty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person who, before the said first day of January next, shall have a license or special authority, pursuant to any law of any State, for exercising the said trade or business of an auctioneer, shall, before or upon the said day, and at least ten days after the said day, shall have a special license or authority, valid within thirty days after the expiration or revocation of the same give notice thereof in writing, under his hand, to the collector, appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the district where such person shall carry on or intend to carry on the said trade or business of an auctioneer, specifying in such notice the date or commencement of such license or other special authority, the term for which the same was granted or given, by whom, and by what law of a State the same was granted or given; and shall also give bond to the United States in a sum not less than one thousand nor more than three thousand dollars, at the discretion of the collector, to be taken by the collector, to whom the notice aforesaid shall be given, with condition that he will, on the first day of April, July, October and January in each year, while he shall continue to exercise the said trade or business, render to the person or persons who, on the behalf of the United States, shall be authorized to receive the same, a true and particular account in writing of the monies or sums for which any goods, wares and merchandise, made liable to duty by this act, have been sold at every sale at auction by him made, and of the several articles, lots and parcels, which have sold, the price of each article, lot or parcel, in every such sale, by whom bought, that is to say: first from the date of such bond until such of the aforesaid days as shall accrue next thereafter, and thenceforth from time to time to which an account shall have been last rendered until such of the said days as shall next thereafter ensue, & so on in succession, from one of the said days to another, so long as he shall continue to exercise his said trade or business, and also shall pay all such sums of money as shall be due to the United States, upon the said sales, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, which sums he is hereby authorized and directed to retain out of the produce

of each sale made as aforesaid. And a like notice and bond shall be given in like manner, as often as any such license or special authority shall have expired and been renewed. And if any person shall, after the said first day of January next, by virtue or color of any such license or special authority as aforesaid, make any sale or sales at auction within the time for that purpose prescribed, or without renewing such bond upon the expiration and renewal of any such license or special authority, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such sale by him made, the sum of four hundred dollars, together with the sums or duties payable by this act, upon the goods, wares and merchandise so sold.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors aforesaid may, upon request of any person or persons desirous thereof, shall grant license without fee or reward for a term not exceeding one year, at one time, to exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer; and such licenses, upon like requests, may and shall from time to time renew.

*Provided, however,* That no such license shall be granted or renewed, until the person or persons requesting the same shall have become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of whom such license shall be requested, in the sum of not more than three thousand dollars, at the discretion of the collector, with like condition as is herein before prescribed for persons having licenses by virtue of some law of a State: *And provided further,* That no such license shall be granted to carry on the said trade or business, in any city, town or county of any State, in respect to which provision hath been made by any law of such State, for the following and regulating of the said trade and business therein.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall have a license from a collector as aforesaid, continuing in force, shall and may retain, in order to the payment of the duties hereby imposed, all such sum and sums of money as shall be due and payable upon any goods, wares and merchandise, by him sold at auction as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the accounts to be rendered and duties to be from time to time paid as aforesaid, by any auctioneer shall be rendered and paid to the collector as aforesaid within whose district such auctioneer shall exercise his said trade or business, or to his deputy duly appointed under his hand and seal, and such auctioneer shall make oath or affirmation according to the best of his knowledge and belief to the truth of every account which he shall render before the officer or person to whom he is hereby authorized to administer the said oath or affirmation, in default of which such account shall not be deemed to be duly rendered, according to the condition of the bond of such auctioneer; and to the end that such accounts may be accurately kept and rendered it is hereby made the duty of every auctioneer to enter, from day to day, as often as any sale shall be made, in a book, or on a paper to be kept by him for that purpose, the amount and particulars of the respective sales by him made; which book or paper shall at all reasonable times upon request made, be submitted for examination to the collector aforesaid within whose district such auctioneer shall be bound to deliver, for every refusal to comply with such request, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the collector, within whose district he shall be, that an auctioneer hath acted agreeably to the condition of the bond which he shall have given, and to the directions of this act, during the time to which his said bond shall relate, the same having expired, then, and in every such case, the said collector shall cause such bond to be delivered up; but in case no such account shall be delivered as herein before mentioned, or if it shall appear that any such account was not truly made, or that the party hath acted, in any other respect, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this bond and of this act, it shall be the duty of such collector, as aforesaid, to cause such bond to be prosecuted according to law; and in case of a verdict or judgment against the defendant, he shall afterwards, upon every sale by him of any goods, wares and merchandise at auction, be liable to all penalties which may be incurred by this act, for acting as an auctioneer without license.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That every auctioneer, out of the proceeds of the duties, which he shall retain and pay as aforesaid, shall be allowed a commission of one per centum upon the amount thereof, for his trouble in and about the same.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall wilfully swear or affirm falsely, touching any matter herein before required to be verified by oath or affirmation, he shall suffer the pain and penalties which by law are prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury, and if an officer, shall forfeit his office and be incapable of afterwards holding any office under the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors as aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums

which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And if fines, penalties and forfeitures, shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector aforesaid, in whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the State, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof for one year thereafter, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. GERRY, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

July 24, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

September 14th, 1815.

On application of HATFIELD WRIGHT, administrator of James T. Fairbanks, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered by the court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have thereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—J. Richardson, Reg'r Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—Notice is hereby given—That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Hatfield Wright, adm'r of James T. Fairbanks, dec'd.

sept. 21—3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

September 14th, 1815.

On application of JAMES BOON, administrator of Isaac Boon, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered by the court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have thereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—J. Richardson, Reg'r Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—Notice is hereby given—That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, Anno Domini 1815.

John Boon, adm'r of Isaac Boon, dec'd.

sept. 21—3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Firm of W. G. & J. L. ELBERT, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, are desired to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to W. G. Elbert, who is properly authorized to receive the same. It is hoped that all persons concerned, will pay strict attention to this request, as the subscribers are particularly anxious to bring the business of the Partnership to a close.

W. G. Elbert, J. L. Elbert.

Centerville, sept. 21—3

N. B. The GROCERY BUSINESS will be carried on as usual, by the subscriber at the old stand.

W. G. Elbert.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the laws, and the order of the Orphans Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Nichols, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the second Monday in March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 6th day of September, Anno Domini, 1815.

Joseph Nicolls, adm'r.

Will annexed of D. Nicolls.

september 14—3

FOR RENT.

The Store Room at present occupied by Mr. Garrey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star Office.

aug. 17—3

# TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a sun house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, & about 20 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Carrying business, and a complete marble slab. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary, and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale—If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will shew the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

august 31—m

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all persons indebted, either by bond or note, for property bought at the late sale of Mary Stearns, are requested to come forward, on or before the 1st day of the 11th month, (Nov. 1st) and settle off their respective bonds or notes, as I am anxious to close the same as speedily as possible—Those persons that do not comply, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

William Wilson, Acting administrator.

sept. 21—3

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Seiders, late of Queen Anne's county, dec'd. all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce the same to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate, as it will then be settled and paid away. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of September, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Edward Turner, adm'r. of Robert Seiders.

september 14—3

## QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as clerk of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jacob Harrison, of Queen Anne's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Anne's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said county court, at the court house, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 13th of April, 1815. LEMUEL PURNELL, July 6—12:23am: 26:20:43, 17:31:14, 26:02:12

## QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as clerk of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Harrison, of Queen Anne's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Anne's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said William Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th June, 1815. R. T. FARLE, July 6—12:23am: 26:20:43, 17:31:14, 26:02:12

## FOR SALE.

A valuable young negro man, and his wife and child—all healthy. Enquire at the Star office.

aug. 31—3

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Edward Cunnah, he was born in Talbot county, aged 23 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of general appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT, Lieut. U. S. L. Dragoons.

August 31—m

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOE. He is small for his age, weighing when last seen, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

aug. 5—m

SAMUEL CHAFFETZ.

# TO BE RENTED.

The house and Lot at present occupied by Mr. Richard Harwood, on Gold-borough street, for the next year. For further particulars apply at the Star Office, or to

John W. Bordley.

september 14—3

## FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Fairout, Washington street.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, July 27—m

## NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of Maryland, by Thomas Welch, of Talbot county, in the recess of the court of assembly, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Welch is in actual confinement for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said Thomas Welch be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Talbot county court on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such allegations as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors; and I do further order, that the said Thomas Welch give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once in every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in the said November term, before Talbot county court on the first Saturday in November term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

July 20—12:23am: 26:20:43, 17:31:14, 26:02:12.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of August, last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Stephen Howard*. He is 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, supposed to be about 20 years of age, much pitted in the face with the small pox. His clothing, when committed, were a striped cotton waistcoat and pantaloons, a hempen tow shirt, a black fur hat, and a pair of old shoes. He has a small scar across his forehead, one on the left under brow, and a scar on the left side of his under lip, which he has been told he has in his under lip. Says he belongs to Mr. James Ozz, of Baltimore county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

september 3, (18) 1815—3

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Fullard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Road, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thickset pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected. A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already taken different pieces of clothing for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith. He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centerville jail, and taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM T. BOUKE.

Near Centerville, Queen Anne's } county, Maryland, may 25—m

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst, a bright mulatto found servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long on 1 straight, of a light colour and very fine, the resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do, one red spotted vest, one striped hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES FAIRNIGHT.

Easton, Md June 1—m

27—The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

J. W.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 3d day of July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Robert Gibbs*—he is about 24 years of age, pretty well made, 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing when committed were, a striped cotton waistcoat, an orange shirt, a light blue pair of cotton pantaloons, and a pair of coarse shoes, and wool hat. His right ear bit off, a scar on the right side of his under lip. Likewise a scar or the right side of the nose. Says he belongs to Mr. John Mitchell, of Winchester, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

august 7, 1815—(17)—3

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th inst, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself *Stephen Howard*. He is about six feet high, stout and well made, supposed to be about 22 years of age. His clothing when committed, were a cross-barred pair of cotton pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, an old hat, an orange shirt, a pair of coarse shoes, and a red cotton doublet. Says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Montgomery county (Ga.) about 18 miles. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

July 27, 1815—(aug. 16—3)